I75 CHESS BRILLIANCIES



P. WENMAN



ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY FIVE CHESS BRILLIANCIES

ILLUSTRATED WITH 222 DIAGRAMS

BY

P. WENMAN

EX-SCOTTISH CHAMPION

AUTHOR OF

ONE HUNDRED REMARKABLE ENDINGS; ONE HUNDRED CHESS GEMS; GEMS OF THE CHESS BOARD; MASTERPIECES OF THE CHESS BOARD; GAMES PROM MONTE CARLO; PIFTY TWO-MOYS PROBLEMS; PROBLEMS AND PUZZLES; LEARN TO PLAY CHESS; ETC., ETC.



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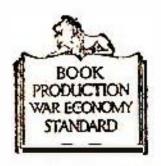
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THE PAPER AND BINDING OF
THIS BOOK CONFORM TO THE
AUTHORIZED ECONOMY STANDARDS

fames of Players							No.	of Gam
MARSHALL v. GUNSBERG								1
MAADER v. TIETZ.					•			2
EUWE v. FLOHR								3
AMATEUR v. BRUENING								4
PALMER U. SERGEANT .								
FINE v. YUDOVITCH .								5
GIBSON v. WENMAN .								7
GUNSBERG v. VAN VLIET								78
LUDOWSKI v. PHOBEDIN								9
STEINER v. THOMPSON .								10
LASKER v. FINE								11
SHOOSMITH v. NIEMZOWITCH	н.	3.000 3.000	. 1 6555					12
ST. AMANT v. STAUNTON		194						13
CHALUPETZKY v. MIESES						12		14
LASKER v. MIESES								15
BOCOLJUBOW v. HASENPUSS								16
A. N. OTHER V. KORHNLE								17
NIELSEN U. HAARH								81
ALLIES V. ALEKHINE AND A								19
FINE v. PETIERSSON-EXELU								20
GIBAUD v. LAZARD .	-							21
LIST V. ALEKHINE								22
0								23
SULLIVAN V. INSALL .			1				100	24
PORDHORCER v. WENMAN					275			25
A. N. OTHER D. WENMAN								26
AMATEUR v. A. N. OTHER								27
EUWE v. ABRAHAMB					- 1			28
LOYD v. MOORE						-		29
STBINITZ v. MEITNER .								30
Napier v. Atkins		3						31
BARLOW V. SERGEANT								32
KIRSERITZKY v. CALVI			3.2					33
SCHULTEN v. MORPHY.		:D	17			1950		34
GUNSBERG V. CAPABLANCA			•	5430				35
LEPGE v. SAALBAD .	ė.	•	•	•	•	11.		36
LABOURDONNAIS v. JAY	•		•		•		•	37
Dupré v. Zukertort .	•	•	•		•		•	38
MICHELET v. KIESERITZKY			•	*		(0.5)	•	39
MARSHAYI ". NAPIER	•		•	•	72	0340	57 4 53	40

								of Com
LEE v. EDWARDS	340	1505			20	£ 0	- 2	41
MACDONNELL V. LABOURDO	NNAK				lay:			42
NIEMZOWITCH v. N. N.	2148	7.5::::		100		80 2 0		_
BLACKBURNE v. SHERRARD	Bar		100	-	122	<u>6</u> 8		44
ANDERSSEN v. A. N. OTHER					- 10		I.	
Wenman v. A. N. Other				- 5		52		
Wenman v. Dale						78		47
Wenman v. Moore		8		ā		75		48
SPEYER v. JANOWSKI .	10.00 10.00	35 26				700		_
Gunsberg v. Alekhine	51.00 55.00	200	- 5	- 83		11-0		50
THOROLD v. BLACKBURNE	•	•	•		- 5	•		
			•		10.	1355		51
OWEN v. BURN	ATTY T	•	•	•			•	_
St. Amant v. Perigal						(4)		53
Describe D	3.6	•	•		•	•	•	
Powers v. Dare Von Rothschild v. N. N.	•	•	•	•	•			55
VON KOTHSCHILD V. N. N.	•		•	•	•	•		56
A. N. OTHER v. E. LASKER				•	•:	•		57
DUBININ v. BOTVINNIK .					-22	4		58
Marco v. Janowski .	6.50				•	•	•	59
CAPABLANCA v. ROSENTHAL						•		60
BERNSTEIN v. GUNSBERG						•		16
Anderssen v. Max Lange	33.0	10.5	2.		53	*2	2.50	62
WENMAN v. GIBSON .				1		•	8	63
Lasker v. Gunsberg .	•	-				•		64
WENMAN D. POYNTON .	8.00					17.50		65
Wenman v. Poynton . Welch v. N. N Mieses v. Wood	9.0					100	•	66
MIESES v. WOOD.				•				67
ALLIES v. ALLIES								68
HOROWITZ v. HRISIKOPOULO	S							69
SHOWALTER v. MIESES.			1					70
SHERRARD v. SHOOSMITH	50 - 00			-				7 i
LASKER v. MARSHALL .	2000 2000							72
Prins v. Ivanoff .								73
NIEMZOWITCH v. ALAPIN					81	12.87		
THOMAS v. TARRASCH .	10001	80	181	000	35	15kg		
Wenman v. Streeter.	•	2.	6		53	3.5	25	76
Marshall v. Allies .	58 5 88	85				8397	(850)	77
Т	10.00		•	•	•	5-30	2.63	78
A. N. OTHER v. BIRD.	3.*/s	9.5	4	35	*			
Kolisch v. Anderssen	•	8.	•	*		•	•	79 80
PILLSBURY v. ALLIES .	***		•		•	•	3.63	81
93	•	4.5	•	•	**	•	•	82
AMATEUR v. B. LASKER	•	₹	•		•	•	2	
PILLSBURY v. AMATEUR	•	٠	•	٠	126	•	•	8 3
GUNSBERG v. SCHLECHTER		•	3.7				•	84
RAUSER v. ILYN-GENEVSKI		•				•	•	8 5
WENMAN v. N. N.			•			•	•	8 6

	TIADI						
Names of Players						No.	of Game
BARNES V. MORPHY .					•		87
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE v.		V .			•		88
WENMAN v. NORMAN .						34	89
CHAROUSEK v. BRODY.			1140		752		90
WENMAN D. N. N.	. ,						91
ZAMBELY V. MAROCZY.							- 0
WENMAN v. AMATEUR .							
AMATEUR v. TARRASCH					e-		- 4
BIRD v. BUCKLE							_
A Position From Czechos	LOVAKIA						96
RICHARDSON v. DELMAR			4				-
AN ELECANT DRAW .			120			-	98
MIESES v. VON BARDELEBE			155			12	99
AN END GAME BY DR. I.A			= 2×				100
Mieses v. Amateur			983	3659	•		101
BLACKBURNE v. PITSCHEL				•	•	•	102
Mieses v. Amateur	20		•	•	•	•	
AMATEUR V. DELMAR			•	•			103
Metjer v. Meiners .		•	•	•	•		104
			•		•		105
				•	•		106
AN ELEGANT WIN .	D		•	•	•		107
TABUNSCHIKOW v. SNOSKO-		Ι.	•	•	•		108
Duras v. Suchting .				•	•		109
An End Game by Rinck		•	•	•		122	110
AN END GAME BY LISBURE		•					111
THOMAS v. RITSON-MORRY					•	•	112
Popevski v. Avni .							113
Mikenas v. Schmitt .							114
AN ENDING BY PONZIANI					•		115
BERNSTEIN v. COHN .					3.0		116
A FINE END GAME							117
CHAROUSEK v. WOLLNER							118
CUKTERMANN v. VOISIN							119
WENMAN D. A. N. OTHER							120
AN ENDING FROM ACTUAL	PLAY .				0.00		121
PILLSBURY v. JAFFE .					1980		122
A. N. OTHER v. WENMAN				143			123
Schlechter v. Wolf .					1574		124
Tchigorin v. Schlechter			- 5	100	(12) E		125
AN END-GAME BY TROITZK				•	•		126
WENMAN v. A. N. OTHER		•	•	* .	3000		
Bondarevsky v. Ufimzev		•	•		•		127
Monticelli v. Horowitz			•	•	•		128
An Attractive Ending		•	•		•		129
			•	•	•		130
GOLDSCHMIED V. PREINHAL				•	•		131
AN ENDING BY TATTERSAL	٠			•	•	•	132

Names of Players							No. of Ga
STEARNS v. LEYSENS .			·				. 133
An Ending by Liburkin				· ·			. 134
ALEKHINE v. SUPICO .	2.06 to			1.			. 135
CUKIERMANN v. TARTAKOW	ER	•	16				. 136
KERES v. PETROV .	• 17	•	•				. 137
AN ENDING BY TROITZKY	465		***		12	2	138
AMATEUR v. MASON .	•						. 139
WHITE v. BLACK.	•		0.00				. 140
STEINITZ v. VAN DER MED	EN			28	4		. 141
MALZBERG v. TWYFORD							. 142
BLACKBURNE v. AMATEUR	•	2.65					. 143
BLACKEURNE v. WINAWER							. 144
A POSITION BY TREVENEN		• 5	28 9 73	2.0			. 145
LEONHARDT v. A. N. OTHO	3R						. 146
WENMAN v. HEATH .							. 147
MAX LANGE v. HEINEMAN	• 1			•	(S)		. 148
Mason v. Marco	20	-					. 149
TARRASCH v. TCHIGORIN		_				202	. 150
BLACKBURNE v. AMATEUR	• 0	1879.0 1879.0		5.2	29	0	. 151
A. N. OTHER v. WENMAN	20	1022	-	24	122		. 152
WENMAN v. N. N.	16	8					. 153
AN UNEXPECTED DRAW	20	1800	10.701	- 11		- 5	. 154
An End-game by Lasker	2/	0.00	343	550	100	- 0	. 155
A Position by Lasker and	CA CA	PART.	ANCA		· ·		. 156
STEINTZ v. SANDS .				¥.	45 45		. 157
Krejcik v. Kudielka .	10	200	1393	572	65	Ü	. 158
AMATEUR V. CAPABLANCA	8		3.0	30	1.0	ė	. 159
A Position from New Yo	PK	51E-53	33. * 54	30 . 00	0.5	3.5	. 160
A Position by Lasker	8	-	Ø. ■ .⊗	05.4	•	•	. 161
A Position by Stringtz	•	1	A.5-U	1200	35	•	. 162
AMATEUR v. PILLSBURY		•00	21.5.2	₹ .	-107	1€ 6>01	. 163
Hruby v. Mandelbaum	•			0.00	•	• 1	. 164
Adams v. Simonson .		•	•50	870	107	85	165
Kaiser v. Owen .	#1 104	•00	•5	0.00	10.		. 166
ALEKHINE v. AMATEUR	•	8 3	•		1.5	(6)	. 167
King v. Campbell .	*	*5	•5		•		. 168
HANHAM v. BIRD		•>	•0	¥6 • 63	(i)•	-	. 169
A Pawn Ending .		*	*	10.0	770		
Desloges v. Kieseritzky	*	**	*85	0.00	10 .		. 170
	•	•	•	•		. 65	. 171
Chapelle v. Journoud White v. Black.	•	•	*		*	2.5	. 172
	•	•5	•	1.0	•		. 173
Spencer v. Lewis .	-	•	*	•	•		. 174
HORWITZ v. HARRWITZ	*	50	5.5		100		. 175

PREFACE

The publication of this book has been long delayed as the work was complete several years ago. It is in two sections and contains nincty-five complete games and eighty game endings (or composed positions). A few old favourites are to be found, but not too many. Examples of the play of most of the leading players of the world, past and present, have their place, but it is unlikely that the average player will have seen more than a small number of those included. Many very brilliant games and endings from both ancient and modern records are presented to the reader, and it is hoped they will satisfy the desire of even the most ardent admirer of gambits and enterprising play. The text is illustrated with 222 diagrams.

LONDON 2nd September, 1946 P. WENMAN

GAME x

Played in the Monte Carlo Tournament, 1904. "Queen's Gambit Declined"

> WHITE F. J. MARSHALL

BLACK I. GUNSBERG

1. P-Q4 2. P-QB4 P-Q4 P-K Kt 3

An original defence indeed. Probably never tried before or since in master play.

3. PXP

Kt-KB3

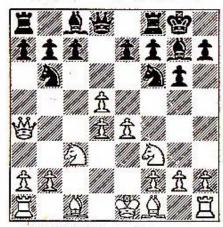
4. Q-R 4 ch B-Q2 might be expected here. QKt-Q2

5. Kt-Q B 3 6. P-K 4

B-Kt 2 Castles

7. Kt-B 3 Kt-Kt 3 The new defence has not given Black a very good game.

BLACK I. GUNSBERG



WHITE F. J. MARSHALL

White

8. Q-B 2	Kt-K 1
9. B-Q3	P-K B 4
10. P-K 5	K-R 1

If Kt x P, 11 Kt x Kt, Q x Kt; 12 B-Q B 4.

11. P-K R 4

The start of a real Marshall attack.

P-K R 4 II. ... Absolutely necessary.

12. R-R 3

P-B 5

13. B×Kt P

A brilliant and correct sacrifice.

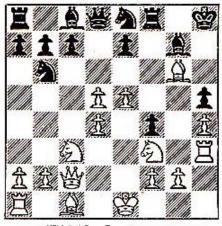
13. ...

14. P×B

B×R B-R 3

Position after 13 B×KtP

BLACK I. GUNSBERG



WHITE F. J. MARSHALL Black to play

15. B×R P	R-K Kt I
16. Q-B 5	$\mathbf{K}\mathbf{t}\mathbf{\times}\mathbf{P}$
17. B-B 7	R-K B 1
18. Q-R 5	$\mathbf{R} \times \mathbf{B}$
V V+ a mata in tura	

If K-Kt 2, mate in two.

19. Q×B ch Resigns
If R-R 2; 20 Q-B8 mate. ●r 19 K-Kt 1; 20 Q-Kt 6 ch, K-B 1;
21 Kt-Kt 5. Or 20 Kt-Kt 2; 21 Kt-Kt 5. Finally if 20 R-Kt 2, 21 Q-K 6 ch wins easily. A true Marshall game.

GAME 2

Played at Carlsbad, 1907.

"Queen's Gambit Dedined"

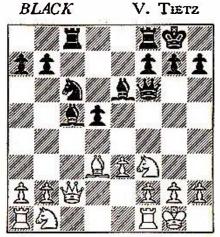
_	
WHITE	BLACK
I. O. MAADER	V. Tietz
1. P-Q4	P-Q4
2. P-QB4	P-K 3
3. Kt-K B 3	P-QB4
4. P-K ₃	Kt–K B 3
5. $P \times QP$	$K P \times P$
6. $\mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{P}$	$\mathbf{B} \times \mathbf{P}$
7. B-Q3	Castles
8. Castles	Kt-B3
9. B-Q2	B-K 3
10. Q-B 2	Q-K 2
11. B-B3	QR-Bı

The key move of an excellent combination which secures a quick victory.

12. $B \times Kt$

 $Q \times B$

The acceptance of the offer is fatal.



WHITE L. O. MAADER

White to play

13. Q×B

Now there is no escape for White.

Kt-K 4

14. Q-Q4
15. P×Kt

Kt×Kt ch
Q-Kt 4 ch

16. K-R 1 B-R 6

17. R-Kt1 Q× Rch 18. K×Q R-B8ch

And mates next move. A sparkling little game.

GAME 3

Played in Holland in June, 1939.

"Queen's Gambit Declined"

WHITE	BLACK
Dr. M. Euwe	S. FLOHR
1. P-Q4	P-Q4
2. P-QB 4	P-QB3
3. Kt-KB 3	Kt-B3
4. Kt-B 3	P-K Kt 3
5. B-B ₄	B-Kt 2
6. P-K 3	Castles

7. Q-Kt 3
A move which has been very popular of late.

	$P \times P$
7 8. B×P	QKt-Q2
o. Kt-K s	O-K 1

An awkward looking move, but much better than Kt×Kt; 10 P×Kt, Kt-R 4; 11 P-K 6.

10. B-K 2 Kt×Kt
11. B×Kt Q-Q 1

A quick return home.

Q-Kt 3
13. Q-R 3
14. Q R-B 1
15. Kt-R 4

Q-Kt 3
R-K 1
B-B 1

Black seems determined to keep his pieces on their original squares.

16. K R-Q 1 Kt-Q 4
17. P-K 4 P-K 3

With this move White establishes a great advantage.

18. ... Kt-Kt 3

19. Kt-B 5
20. Kt×Kt
21. B-B 6

A wedge that usually proves fatal.

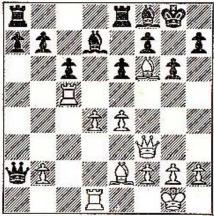
21. ... Q-R 4

If B-K 2, simply 22 P-K 5.
22. R-B 5

Very attractive chess. If $B \times R$, 23 $P \times B$ wins by threatening $R \times B$ and also 24 Q-K 3 and 25 Q-R 6.

22. ... Q×P

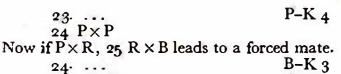
BLACK S. FLOHR



WHITE DR. M. EUWE White to play

23. R-K R 5

Excellent. Threatening 24 Q-K R 3, Black is hard pressed to meet it.



 $O \times P$ 25. Q-B 4 26. B-B 1 B-K 2

27. Q-R 4

B-QB4 Preventing 28 R×P to which the reply would be Q×P ch.

P-R 4

28. R-R 6 29 R-Q3

Threatening 30 R-K B 3 and forcing B×P ch at oncc.



WHITE DR. M. EUWE

Black to play

29	$B \times Pch$
29 30. Q×B	$Q \times Qch$
31. $K \times Q$	P-R 5

Black still appears to have some prospects, but White's next two moves completely shatter them.

32. B-K 2 This clever move threatens P-Kt 4 and R(Q3)-KR3, which can only

de prevented at rumous loss.	
32	R-R 4
33. P-Kt 4	$R \times P$
$34. B \times R$	** B-B 5
35. R(Q3)-K R 3	$\mathbf{B} \times \mathbf{B}$
36. B-B 6	

And this brings an end to Black's resistance. R-K 3 36. . . .

> 37. P-K 5 $B \times P$ 38. R×P $R \times B ch$ 39. PXR Resigns

A splendid game all through.

GAME 4

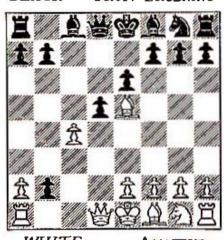
Played in America in 1907.

"Queen's Gambit Declined"

WHITE	BLACK
AMATEUR	Prof. Bruening
1. P-Q4	P-Q4
2. P-QB4	P-K 3
3. B-B4	P-QB4
4. Kt-QB3	$\mathbf{B} \mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{P}$
5. B×Kt	$P \times Kt$
6. B-K 5	$P \times P$
Resigns	Final Position

Final Position

PROF. BRUENING BLACK



WHITE

AMATEUR

White resigns

The curious part of this six-move game is that Black has won without even moving a single piece. This must be almost a record.

GAME 5

	3
Played in 1909.	"Queen's Gambit Declined"
WHITE	Black
REV. W. C. PA	LMER E. G. SERGEANT
1. P-Q4	P-Q4
2. P-QB4	
3. Kt-QB	
4. B-Kt 5	В-К 2
5. P-K 3 6. Kt-B 3	Castles
6. Kt-B3	QKt-Q2
7. Q-B 2 8. R-Q 1	P-B 4
	P-Q Kt 3
9. $QP \times P$	$Kt \times P$
10. PXP	$Kt \times P$
11. $B \times B$	$\mathbf{Q} \times \mathbf{B}$

```
12. Kt×Kt
                                     PXKt
       13. R×P
With the gain of a P, but Black gets the advantage in position.
                                     B-Kt 2
       13. ...
       14. R-Q4
Not a happy idea. R-Q I was much better.
                                     Kt-K3
       15. R-KR4
                                     P-Kt 3
       16. Q-R 4
                                     Q R-B I
       17. B-K 2
If 17 B-B 4, B×Kt; White has no good move at this point.
                                     R-B8ch
       17. ...
       18. B-Q I
                                     Kt-B4
       19. Q-K Kt 4
                                     P-B 4
                     BLACK E. G. SERGEANT
                   WHITE REV. W. C. PALMER
                          White to play
A nice position. If 20 Q-Kt 5, B \times Kt; 21 Q \times Q, R \times B mate.
      20. Q-Kt 3
                                     Kt-K 5
      21. RXKt
A bold attempt at some relief.
      21. ...
                                     P \times R
      22. Castles
If 22 Kt-Q 2, B-R 3 would soon end matters.
                                     R \times B
The deciding stroke. If Px Kt, of course 23 B-Kt 3 ch.
                                     P \times Kt
      23. R×R
      24. R-QB1
                                     P \times P
      25. P-KR4
                                     R-O 1
      26. P-R 5
                                     Q-B 4
A pretty finish.
      27. RXQ
If 27 R-K 1, Q×RP; 28 Q-R 2, Q-Q s is also a nice ending.
                                     R-O 8 ch
```

R-R & mate

28. K-R 2

GAME 6

Played in the Moscow Tournament, 1937. "Queen's Gambit Declined"

WHITE R. Fine		Black M. Yubovitch
1. P-Q4 2. P-QB4 3. Kt-QB3 4. Kt-B3 5. B-Kt 5		P-Q ₄ P-K ₃ Kt-K _{B₃ P-B₄ P×Q_P}
6. K Kt×P 7. K Kt-Kt 5 8. Kt×P	,	P-K 4 P-Q R 3

White falls into a modern trap in the openings. The variation looks good.

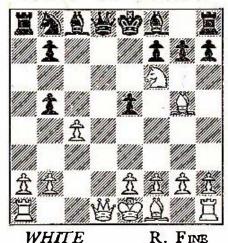
8. ...

P×Kt

8. ... 9. Kt×Kt ch

Expecting $P \times Kt$, 10 $Q \times Q ch$, $K \times Q$; 11 $B \times P ch$ and should win. But there is a surprise.

BLACK M. YUDOVITCH



Black to play

9. ...

QXKt

This new brilliant move turns the tables completely.

10. B×Q 11. Q-Q2 12. K×B B-Kt 5 ch B×Q ch

 $P \times B$

And Black won.

GAME 7

Played in the Scottish Championship at Edinburgh, 1920.

"Queen's Gambit Declined" WHITE BLACK P. WENMAN W. GIBSON P-Q4 1. P-Q4 2. P-QB4 P-K 3 3. Kt-QB3 P-Q B 4 KPXP 4. BP×P 5. P-K 3 Kt-KB3 6. Kt-B 3 Kt-B3 B-Q 3 7. B-K 2 8. P×P BXBP 9. Castles Castles 10. P-QR 3 All these moves were fashionable at the time this game was played.

The merits of this move are difficult to decide. It has the disadvantage

of leaving Black's Q-Kt 4 weak.

11. Q-B 2

12. R-Q 1

B-K 3

13. P-R 3 Q-K 2 14. Q-R 4 K R-Q 1 15 Kt-Q Kt 5

White was threatening Kt×P.

The start of great complications.

15. ... Kt-K 5 16. B-Q 2 B-K B 4

Playing for a trap to win the Q by Kt-B 4, but first the three squares B 2, K B 4 and K R 4 have to be guarded.

17. Q R-B 1

P-K Kt 4

With this most peculiar move, the threat Kt-B 4 is now ready.

18. Kt-B 3
Very fine play, allowing Black to win the Queen.

18. ... Kt-B 4

19. Q-Kt 5 R-R 3
An extraordinary concentration of pieces on the Q side. The Q is now lost however White plays.

st however White plays.

20. Kt-Q4

Kt-R2

If Kt × Kt; 21 P × Kt, B-Q2; 22 Kt × P and the Q gets away.

Various moves were tried at this point, but were no better. If Q-B t; 22 Kt×P, Kt×Q; 23 Kt-B 6 ch, K-R 1; 24 B×Kt and White will win. Or 22 R×Kt; 23 Q-B 4, R×Kt; 24 Q-K Kt 4 with advantage.

win. Or 22 R×Kt; 23 Q-B4, R×Kt; 24 Q-K Kt 4 with advantage. Or White could play 22 Q×R, P×Q; 23 B-B3 with good prospects.

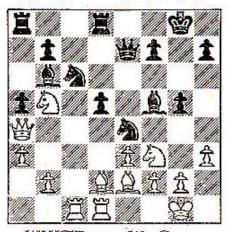
22. Kt-R 6 ch

K-B 1

Position after 17 ..., P-K Kt 4

BLACK

P. WENMAN



WHITE W. GIBSON
White to play

If K-Kt 2 the reply is the same.

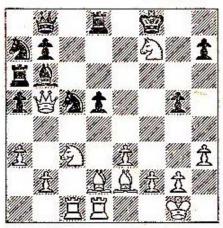
23. KtxBP

The point of White's clever play. After K × Kt, 26 B-R 5 ch, he makes a way of escape for the Queen.

23. ... Q-Kt 1

Black, who finds he has been outplayed, is still determined not to let the Q go.

BLACK P. WENMAN



WHITE

W. GIBSON

White to play

24. Kt×R

 $Kt \times Q$

At last! But the cost proves too high.

25. $B \times Kt$

R-R 1

A mistake. QxKt would probably still have saved the game.

26. Kt×QP

 $Q \times Kt$

27. B-B3	Kt-K 5	
The position is very difficult,	and this move leads to a lost ending.	
28. Kt-B 6	Kt×Kt	
29. R×Q ch	$B \times R$	
30. B Q4	Kt-Q4	
31. R-B 5	Kt-Kt 3	
32. R-B 5 ch	K-K 2	
33. R×P	R-B I	
34. R-Kt 7 ch	Resigns	
This game was awarded a special prize, and is the most interesting of over fifty match games played between Mr. Gibson and the Author.		
over sury match games played i	between Mr. Oldson and the Addition.	

GAME 8

Played in the London Tournament, 1900. "Queen's Pawn Opening"

WHITE	BLACK
I. Gunsberg	L. VAN VLIET
1. P-Q4	P-Q4
2. P-K 3	Kt-KB3
3. B-Q3	Kt-B 3
4. P-K B 4	Kt-QKt 5
5. Kt-K B 3	$Kt \times B ch$
Black does not gain much by this	exchange.
6. P×Kt	P-K 3
7. B-Q2	B-K 2
8. Castles	Castles
9. B-B 3	P-QKt3
10. Kt-K 5	
White has already a very strong	position.
10	B-Kt 2
11. Kt-Q2	Kt-K 1
12. Q-Kt 4	P-K B 4
13. Q-R 3	R-B3
14. P-K Kt 4	$\mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{P}$
15. Q×P	Kt-Q3
16. R-B 3	Kt-B 4
17. R-R 3	Q-K 1
18. R-K 1	R-Q 1
19. QKt-B3	$B-Q_3$
20. R-K 2	B-K B I
Black is at a standstill.	
21. Kt-Kt 5	
With tremendous pressure.	

21. ...

P-K R 3

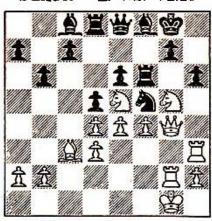
22. R-Kt 2

B-B 1

23. P-K 4

The break-through commences.

BLACK L. VAN VLIET



WHITE I. Gunsberg

Black to play

23. ... Kt-Q3 24. R-K3 Kt-Kt 4 25. Kt(Kt 5)-B3 Kt×B

26. PXKt

The position of the White pawns is very peculiar.

26. ... K-R 2 27. Q-Kt 3 B-Kt 2 28. Kt-Kt 4 R-B 2

29. Kt× P

A neat finish.

29. ... R-B3 30. Kt-Kt 5 ch K-R 1

If K×Kt; 31 Q-R4 ch, Q-R4; 32 Q×Q ch, K×Q; 33 R-R3

K-Kt 3; 34 Kt \times P ch, etc.

31. Kt(R 6) -B 7 ch Resigns

For if 31 R×Kt; 32 Q-R4ch, K-Kt1; 33 Q-R7 mate; and if 31 K-Kt1; 32 Q-R4, R-R3; 33 Kt×Rch, P×Kt; 34 Kt×P, etc. A very well played game by Gunsberg.

GAME 9

Played in a Tournament at Moscow in 1940. "Queen's Pawn Opening"

WHITE BLACK
A. LUDOWSKI E. PHOBEDIN
I. P-Q4 Kt-K B 3
2. P-QB4 P-K 3

3. Kt-QB3 4. P-K4 5. P-K5	P-QKt 3 B-Kt 5 Kt-K 5
5: P-K 5 6. Q-Kt4	

Strong and original play. The R can be offered quite safely.

6. ... Kt×Kt
7. P×Kt B×Pch
8. K-Q I K-B I

•f course if B×R; 9 Q×P, R-B 1; 10 B-Kt 5 wins offhand.

9. R-Kt 1 Kt-B 3 10. B-R 3 ch K-Kt 1 11. R-Kt 3 B×P

Allowing a pretty finish to a very short tournament game.

BLACK E. PHOBEDIN



WHITE A. LUDOWSKI

White to play

12. Q×P ch
13. R-Kt 3 ch
14. B-B 1 ch
15. B-K 2 ch
16. R-R 3 mate

GAME 10

Played in the Tournament at Dellas, Texas, in 1941. "Queen's Pawn pening"

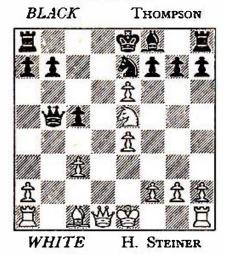
WHITE	BLACK
H. STEINER	THOMPSON
1. Kt-K B 3	P-Q4
2. P-Q4	Kt-KB3
3. P-B 4	P-K 3
4. Kt-B 3	P-B 4

D .O D	74. D
5. $P \times Q P$	$\mathbf{K}\mathbf{t} \times \mathbf{P}$
6. P-K 4	$Kt \times Kt$
7. P×Kt	Kt-B 3
8. P-Q.5	Kt-K 2
9. B-Kt 5 ch	B-Q 2
10. B×Bch	$Q \times B$
11. Kt-K 5	~

A curious situation. The Q must go to Kt 4 which leaves White with an immediate win.

11. ... 12. P×P Q-Kt Resigns

Final Position



Black resigns

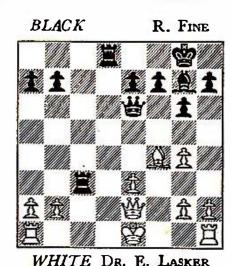
Because if $P \times P$; 13 R-Q Kt 1, $Q \times R$; 14 Q-Q 7 mate. Or 12 R-Q 1; 13 $P \times P$ mate. And if 12 P-B 3; 13 R-Q Kt 1, R-Q 1; 14 $Q \times R$ ch, $K \times Q$; 15 Kt B 7 ch followed by 16 $R \times Q$.

GAME II

Played in the Marshall Club Championship at New York, 1940. "Queen's Pawn Opening"

White	BLACK
Dr. E. Lasker	R. Fine
1. P-Q.4	Kt-K B 3
2. P-QB4	P-K Kt 3
3. Kt-QB3	P-Q4
The Grünfeld Defence.	
4- B-B4	B-Kt 2
5. P-K 3	Castles

6. PxP $Kt \times P$ 7. Kt×Kt $Q \times Kt$ An excellent sacrifice of a P. Kt-B3 8. $B \times P$ g. Kt-K 2 B-Kt 5 10. P-B 3 QR-Br 11. Kt-B 2 O-K 3 12. B-K B 4 $Kt \times P$ A highly interesting and probably sound sacrifice of a piece. 13. P×B KR-QI 14. B-K 2 If 14 Q-B 1, P-Q Kt 4; 15 P-Q R 3, P-Q R 4 could well follow. Kt×B 15. Q× Kt $R \times Kt$



White to play

16. PXR

Here White goes entirely wrong. With 16 Castles he still stood a very good chance. After the text-move the game is lost.

10	DXPC n
17. K-B 2	R-Q.7
18. Q×R	$\mathbf{B} \times \mathbf{Q}$
19. KR-Q 1	B-R 4
20. K-B 3	Q-B3ch
21. K-Kt 3	B-Kt 3
22. P-K R 3	Q-K 5
	D. D

23. K-R 2 B×P
24. B×B Q×B
25. K-R 1 O-R 6

The two Rooks are nowhere against the Q in this position. 26. R-Q 7 P-Q Kt 4

27. R-K 1	$\mathbf{Q} \times \mathbf{P}$
2 8.	P-Q R 4
White might as well resign.	
29. R-Q8 ch	K-Kt 2
30. P-Kt 5	Q-B5
31. R(Q8)-Q7	P-R 5
32. R-B 7	QK B 8 ch
33. K-R 2	QB 5 ch
34.	P-R 6
Resigns	

GAME 12

Played in the Ostende Tournament, 1902. "Queen's Pawn Opening"

WHITE	BLACK
H. W. SHOOSMITH	Niemzowitch
1. P-Q4	Kt-KB3
2. P-QB4	P-Q3
3.	QKt-Q2
4.	P-K 4
c P_K	

White has transformed the game into a bad variation of the Philidor Defence.

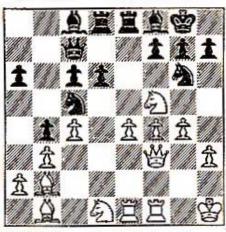
5	D-K 2
6. B-Q ₃	Castles
7. Castles	$P \times P$
8. Kt×P	R-K 1
9. P-Q Kt 3	Kt-K4
10. B-B 2	P-QR3
11. B-Kt 2	B-Q 2
1.2. P-K R 3	B-K B r
13. P-B 4	Kt–Kt 3

A highly interesting situation has developed.

Р-В 3
P-Kt 4
Q_B 2
QR-Q1
P-Kt 5
В-В 1
Kt-Q 2
Kt-B4

With the prospect of a great attack, but his own K gets too much exposed.





WHITE H. W. SHOOSMITH

Black to play

22	Kt-K3
23. Q-Kt 3	B-Kt 2
Ti was To	5 0

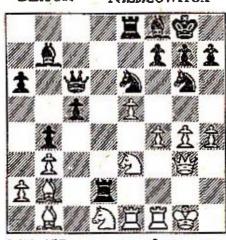
24. P-K R 4 P-Q 4
A beautiful counter-attack which brings the game to a sudden conclusion

25. P-K 5
26. P×P
27. K-Kt r
28. Kt(B 5)-K 3
Resigns

P-B 4
R×P
R×P
Q-B 3

Final Position

BLACK NIBMZOWITCH



WHITE H. W. SHOOSMITH

White resigns

An extraordinary finish to a very fine game with only four pawns off in 28 moves. There is no defence of any kind left. Up to his 24th move White seemed to have all the advantage.

Played in 1843.

"Queen's Pawn Opening"

Whrre	BLACK
St. Amant	H. STAUNTON
1. P-Q4	P-K 3
2. P-QB	P-Q4
3. P-K 3	Kt-KB3
4. Kt-QB3	P-B 4
5. Kt-B 3	Kt-B ₃
6. P-Q R 3	B-K 2
7. B-Q3	Castles
\$. Castles	P-QKt 3
9. P-Q Kt 3	B-Kt 2
10. PXQP	$K P \times P$
·· DV+	

11. B-Kt 2

No harm has been done by the transpositions. We have arrived at a very old variation of the Queen's Gambit Declined.

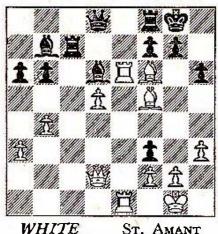
II	PXP
12. P×P	B-Q.3
13. R-K 1	P-K R 3
14. R-QB 1	R-B r
15. R-B 2	R-B 2
16 O R-K 2	

An advantage seems to be established after this.

16	Q–B 1
17. P-R 3	Kt-Q 1
18. Q-Q 2	P-R 3

Position after 24 B-B 6

BLACK H. STAUNTON



Black to play

19. P-Q Kt 4	Kt-K 3
20. B-B 5	Kt-K 5
Allowing White a fine combination.	Black is hoping to get a R to B 7.
2 1. Kt×Kt	P×Kt
22. P-Q5	
Of course not 22 B×P, B×B; 23 R	×B, R-B 7.
22	$P \times Kt$
23. R×Kt	
The winning move, which Black seen	ns to have overlooked.
23	Q-Q I
24. B-B 6	
And this beautiful move decides the	question.
If Q-Q 2, 25 R(K 1)-K 4 threateni	ing 26 Q×P can be played.
24	$P \times B$
25. R×B	K-Kt 2
Forced, because if Q×R, 26 Q×P w	rins at once.
26. R×Q	$R \times R$
27. R-K 4 and wins.	
One of St. Amant's most brilliant vic	tories over Staunton.
GAME	14
Played in 1908.	
"Queen's Pawn	Opening"
White	Black
CHALUPETZKY	J. Mieses
r. P-Q.4	P-Q.3
One of Mieses's favourite moves.	1-23
2. P-K 4	Kt-K B 3
2. I-K 4 3. Kt-QB 3	Q Kt-Q 2
4. P-B 4	P-K 4
5. Kt-B 3	$P \times Q P$
6. Q×P	B-K 2
7. B-B4	Castles
8. P-K R 3	P-B 3
9. B-K 3	P-Q.4
This fine advance soon gives Black a	
10. P×P	B-B 4
11. Q-Q3	R-K 1
12. Kt-Q4	Kt-Kt 3
13. K-Q 2	
White has nothing better.	
13	K Kt×P
14. B×Kt	$Kt \times B$
15. QR-K 1	$Kt \times B$
16. R×Kt	$R \times R$

17. K×R B-B 4
This pretty move brings the game to a sudden conclusion.



WHITE CHALUPETZKY
White to play

18. Q-Q 2 19. Q×Q Resigns Q×Ktch R-K 1 ch

GAME 15

Played in the Paris Tournament, 1900.

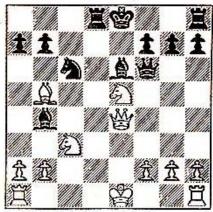
"Queen's Pawn Opening"

WHITE	BLACK
DR. E. LASKER	J. Mreses
1. P-Q4	P-Q4
2. Kt-K B 3	Kt-K B 3
3. P-B ₄	P-K 3
4. Kt-B 3	P-B 4
5. $P \times Q P$	KP×P
6. B-Kt 5	B-K3
7. P-K 4	0

This strong move gives White an excellent game.

7	BPxP
8. Q×P	Kt-B3
9. B-Kt5	$P \times P$
10. BxKt	$\mathbf{Q} \times \mathbf{B}$
11. Kt-K 5	RQ 1
12. Q×K P	B-QKt

A fine open position has been reached, and there are many interesting lines of play to choose from.



WHITE DR. E. LASKER White to play

13. B×Ktch	$\mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{B}$
14. QXP ch	K-B 1
O K 1	

White has now a P, but with his K exposed his position is not too secure.

1.5	 B×Kt ch
15 16. P×B	
17. O-K 3	B-Q4 B×KtP

The capture of this P, as is usual in such positions, does not turn out well

WCII.	A0 (1)	
k,	18. R-K Kt 1	B-R 6
	rg. R-Kt 3	B-B 4
	20. K-B 1	

This excellent move turns the game in White's favour.

20	P-K R 4
21. R-K 1	P-R 2

Rather than give up his Q R P, Black lets the exchange go.

22.	Kt-B6				$Q \times Kt$
23.	Q-K 70	h			K-Kt I
24.	Q×R cl	h			K-R 2
25.	Q-Q4				Q-R 8 ch
ame	is gone.	The	checks	lead to	o nothing.

The ga

The final stroke. This game is a fine example of Dr. Lasker's play.

GAME 16

Played in a tournament in 1939.

"Queen's Pawn Opening"

WHUTE E. D. BOGOLJUBOW

BLACK HASENFUSS

1. P-Q4

P-K 3

2. Kt-K B 3 3. P-K Kt 4 P-K B 4

A highly original and interesting variation of the Dutch Defence.

P×P

3. ... 4. Kt-K 5

Q-R 5

An extraordinary move which turns out particularly well.

5. P-K 4

P-Kt 6

Black obtains a lasting advantage with this advance.

WHITE E. D. Bogoljusow

White to play

6. B-Kt 2

P×Pch

7. K-B 1 8. Kt×Kt Kt-QB3 KtP×Kt

9. P-B 4

Kt-B3

10. P-K 5

Kt-Q4

Another fine move. II PXKt cannot be played on account of B-R 3 ch.

11. B-B 3

B-R 3

12. P-Kt 3

B-K 2

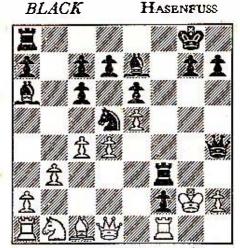
13. K-Kt 2

Castles

14. R-B 1

R×B

And this excellent sacrifice soon puts an end to the game.



WHITE E. D. BOGOLJUBOW

White to play

15. Q×R
16. Q-Q 3
17. K-R 1
18. Q-Kt 3
A forced move.

R-K B 1
Q-Kt 5 ch
Kt-Kt 5

18. ...

19. Kt-B 3 B-R 5 20. O-K 3 P-B 4

20. Q-K 3

A final threat which cannot be stopped. The P established on B 7 as early as move 6 has led to victory; a very fine game all through.

21. Q×Q

P×Q

 $Q \times P$

Resigns

Of course if 22 Kt-K 4, B-Kt 2 follows.

GAME 17

Played at Dusseldorf in 1908.

"Queen's Pawn Opening"

WHITE	Black
A. N. OTHER	Kobhnlein
1. P-Q4	P-Q 4
2. Kt-KB3	P-K 3
3. P-K 3	Kt-K B 3
4. B-Q 3	B-Q 3
5. Q Kt-Q 2	QKt-Q2
6. P-K 4	Kt×P
7. Kt×Kt	P×Kt
8. B× P	Castles
Kt-B 3 was correct here.	Clastics

P-K B 4 10. Castles 11. B-Q3 P-K4 12. P×P Kt×P 13. R-K 1 Q-R 4 A peculiar mistake not easy to see. It results in the loss of a piece. Kt x Kt ch was the right move.

Q-K I

14. Kt×Kt $Q \times B$ 15. B-B 4 ch K-R I 16. Q×B Resigns As PXQ, 17 Kt-B 7 ch follows.

Final Position



WHITE A. N. OTHER Black resigns

GAME 18

Played in Denmark in 1941.

WHITE

9. B-Kt 5

"Queen's Pawn Opening"

A. Nielsen	T. Haarh
1. P-Q4	Kt-KB3
2. Kt-K B 3	P-Q4
3. P-B 4	PXP
4. Kt-B 3	P-B4
5. P-K 3	P-K Kt 3
6 BxP	R-Kto

7. Q-R 4 ch A clever move to induce B-Q 2.

B-O 2 This faulty reply allows White a smart win in another four moves.

8. Q-Kt 3

Castles

BLACK

9. Kt-K 5 io. Q×P 11. Kt-B6

B-K 1 QKt-Q2 Resigns

Final Position

BLACK

T. HAARH



WHILE

A. NIELSEN

Black resigns

GAME 19

Played at Rio de Janeiro.

Queen's Pawn Opening"

WHITE O. TROMPOWSKY

BLACK Dr. A. ALEKHINE Dr. O. Cruz

R. CHARLIER A. SILVA ROCHA

1. P-Q.4

Kt-KB3

2. B-Kt 5 P-Q4 A curious variation would be Kt-K 5; 3 B-R 4, P-Q 4; 4 P-K B 3.

Kt-Q3; 5 Kt-B3, Kt-B4; 6 B-B2; P-K R4. 3. B×Kt

4. P-K 3

 $KP \times B$ B-K 3

White has certainly not obtained any advantage in the opening.

5. Kt-Q 2 6. P-Q B 4 P-B 3 B-QKt5

7. P×P

 $B \times P$

8. P-QR 3

B-R 4

9. Kt-B 3

P-K B 4 P-K Kt 3

10. B-Q3

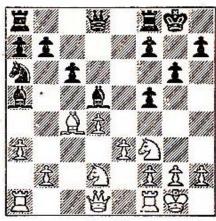
Castles

11. Castles 12. B-B 4

Kt-R 3

A strange move with the idea of Kt-B2 holding Q4. If 13 B×Kt, $P \times B$; 14 Q-K 2, Q-B

BLACK DR. A. ALEKHINE DR. O. CRUZ



O. TROMPOWSKY

WHITE R. CHARLIER

A. SILVA ROCHA

White to play

13. Q-Kt 3 Kt-B 2

14. QXP

This capture forces a draw.

14. ... R-Kt 1 15. Q×R P R-R 1

16. Q-Kt 7

If 16 Q-B 5, Kt-K 3 wins the Q.

16. ... R-Kt 1 17. Q-R 7 R-R 1

Drawn

GAME 20

Played at Orebro, 1937.

"Queen's Pawn Opening"

Queen	Queen's rawn Opening				
WHITE R. FINE	Black Pettersson-Ekelund				
1. P-Q ₄ 2. P-Q _B ₄ 3. Kt-Q _B ₃ 4. Kt-B ₃ 5. P-Q _R ₄ 6. Kt-K ₅ 7. Kt×P(B ₄) 8. P-K Kt ₃ 9. P×P 1•. B-B ₄ 11. Q-Kt ₃	Kt-KB 3 P-B 3 P-Q 4 P×P B-B 4 Q Kt-Q 2 Q-B 2 P-K 4 Kt×P K Kt-Q 2				
*** × *** 3					

This move is the cause of all White's trouble.

The right reply, forcing a hole for the Kt at B 6. 12. P-K 3 Kt-B6ch

O-QI 13. K-Q 1

This clever move gives Black a forced win.

BLACK PETTERSSON-ERELUND



WHITE

R. FINE

White to play

14. K-B 1

15. Q-Q I

16. KXQ 17. K-K 2

18. P-K R 3

Kt-B4

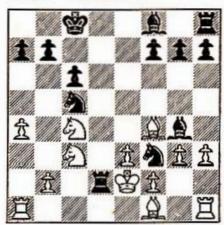
QxQch Castles ch

B-Kt 5

R-07 ch

A lovely finish.

BLACK PETTERSON-EKELUND



WHITE

R. FINE

White to play

19. Kt×R 20. K-K 1

Kt-Q.5 ch Kt-B 7 mate

GAME 21

Played in the Paris Championship.

"Queen's Pawn Opening"

WHITE A. GIBAUD

BLACK F. LAZARD

1. P-Q4

Kt-KB3

2. Kt-Q2 3. PXP

P-K 4 Kt-Kt 5

4. P-K R 3

This most peculiar move leads to one of the shortest tournament games

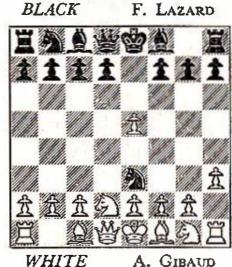
4. Resigns

ever played.

Kt-K 6

Final Position

BLACK



White resigns

GAME 22

Kt×Kt

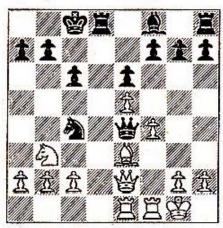
Played in the Plymouth Tournament, 1938. "Queen's Pawn Opening"

7. Kt-K 5

WHITE	BLACK
P. M. LIST	Dr. A. Alekhine
1. P-Q4	P-Q4
2. Kt-K B 3	P-Q B 3
3. P-K 3	B-B 4
4. B-Q3	P-K 3
An unusual defence leading	to an original game.
5. Castles	Kt-Q2
6 O-K 2	K K - R o

8. P×Kt	Kt-Q2
9. P-K 4	$\mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{P}$
io. B×P	$\mathbf{B} \times \mathbf{B}$
11. Q×B	Q-R 4
12. P-K B 4	Castles
13. Kt-Q2	Kt-Kt 3
14. Kt-Kt 3	Q-Q4
	te the position to an end game.
15. Q-K 2	Kt-B 5
16. B-K 3	Q-K 5
17. QR-K 1	~ 0
•	

BLACK DR. A. ALEKHINE



WHITE Black to play

17	$Q \times B \operatorname{ch}$
18. $Q \times Q$	/ Kt × Q
19. R×Kt	B-K 2
20. K-B 2	R-Q.4
21. K-K 2	K R-Q 1
22. R-Q3	P-B ₃ ~
23. R×R	$\mathbf{R} \times \mathbf{K}$
24. P-B 4	-
	secured an advantage in position.
24	R-Q i
25. R-B 3	P-Q B 4
26. R-R 3	$\mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{P}$
$27. P \times P$	P-K R 3
28. R-Kt 3	R-Kt 1
29. Kt-Q 2	B-Kt 4
30. Kt-B 3	B-B 8 *
31. P-Kt 3	P-K Kt 4
32. Kt-K 1	B-B 5
33. R-R 3	P-Kt 5
33 3	V. S

34. R-R 5 35. Kt-Q 3 B-Kt 4 P-Kt 3

The game was adjourned here and List was thought to have a winning advantage.

BLACK DR. A. ALEKHINE



WHITE

P. M. LIST

White to play

	327
36. Kt-B 2	B-B8
37. P-Kt 3	R-Q i
38. P-QR4	3
Kt×P was probably better.	
38	R-Q7ch
39. K-K 1	R-Q.5
40. R-R 4	B-K 6
41. K-K 2	$B \times Kt$
42. K×B	R-Q.6
43. $R \times R P$	~
	afterwards preferred R×Kt P.
43	R-B6ch
44. K-Kt 2	$R \times P$
45. R-Kt 6	
R×P at once would have say	zed a move.
	R-Kt 7 ch
45 46. K–Kt 1	R-Kt 8 ch
47. K-B ₂	R-Kt 7 ch
48. K-K 3	R×P
49. R×K P	R×QB7
49. K X K I	A CALL

51. K-B 5 R-Q 5
Alekhine was very short of time here. R×P would lose.

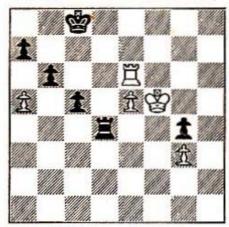
52. P-R 5

5. K-B 4

The second scaled move. A draw seems to be the correct result now.

RXPch

BLACK DR. A. ALEKHINE



WHITE P. M. LIST

Black to play

	18 10 4
53. R-Kt 6	P-B5
54. R-Kt 7 ch	K-B ₃
55. R×R P	P~B 6
56. P×P	$K \times P$
57. R-R 1	P-B 7
58. R-QB 1	R-Q7
59. K×P	K-B 4
60. K-B 3	K-Q4
3	Daggara

Alakhine had a very narrow escape from defeat in this game.

GAME 23

Played in the Bournemouth Tournament, 1938. "Queen's Pawn Opening"

WHITE	BLACK	
Dr. A. Speyer	P. WENMA	N
1. P-Q4	Kt-KB3	
2. P-QB4	P-K 3	
3. P-K Kt 3	P-Q 4	
4. B-Kt 2	B-K 2	
5. Kt-QB 3	Castles	
6. $P \times P$	$\mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{P}$	
7. Kt-B 3	P-B 3	

8. Castles

B-KB4

A risky move to induce Kt-KR4. It has, however, some points in its favour.

9. Kt-K R 4	B-K 3
10. P-B4	Kt-K 5
11. Kt-B 3	

Either Bx Kt or Kt xKt would leave Black with a good game. P-K B 4

Q-B 1

With a good defence.

12. Q-Kt

O-Kt

13. Kt-KKt 5 Kt×K Kt 14. P×Kt QQ2

15. B-B4 Kt-R 3 16. P-K 3 OR-Or

The wrong Rook. K R-Q I should have been played. 17. Q-R 4

To keep the Kt tied up.

B-Q 3 17. ... 18. Q R-Q 1 R-R I

To release the Kt, but a fatal mistake overlooking the pretty combination which follows. B×B first would have avoided it. 19. Kt×P

This pretty move wins a P whatever the reply.



WHITE DR. A. SPEYER Black to play

KR-Q1

The best chance. If $B \times B$; 20 Kt $\times B$. If $B \times Kt$; 20 $B \times B$ ch. Or if $P \times Kt$; 20 $Q \times Q$, $B \times Q$; 21 $B \times P$ ch, K-R 1; 22 $B \times B$ wins. 20. Kt-B 3

B×B

21. Kt PXB Kt-B2 22. K R-K 1 Kt-Q4

23. Kt×Kt **B**×Kt 24. B×B $\mathbf{O} \times \mathbf{B}$ 25. Q-Kt $\mathbf{O} \times \mathbf{O}$

26. P×O And White won the end-game at the 45th move.

GAME 24

Played in the Bristol Club Championship, 1934. "Queen's Pawn Opening"

WHITE	Black
C. SULLIVAN	M. A. INSALL
1. P-Q4	Kt-K B 3
2. Kt-K B 3	P-K 3
3. P-B 4	B-Kt 5 ch
4. Kt-B3	Castles
5. QB 2	P-Q Kt 3
6. P-K 4	P-Q.4
7. P-K 5	Kt-K 5
8. P-QR 3	$B \times K t ch$
9. $P \times \widetilde{B}$	B-Kt 2
10. B-Q 3	Kt-Q2
II. $P \times P$	$P \times P$
12. B× Kt	$P \times B$
13. Kt-Kt 5	P-QB ₄

With this move Black gains a rapid and surprising attack.

14. B-K3

Kt×KP was dangerous but probably better than this. If in reply P×P, then 15 Kt-Q6, B×P; 16 R-KKt 1. Or instead 14 B×Kt; 15 Q×B, P×P; 16 P×P, and White has better prospects than in the actual game.

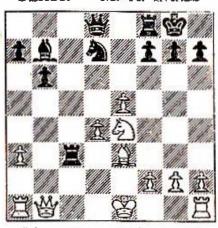
14. ... 15. P×P 16. Q-Kt 1 P×P R-Q B 1

This excellent move threatens R × B ch followed by Q × Ki.

17. Kt×KP

Leaving Black with a very pretty forced win.

BLACK M. A. INSALL



WHITE C. SULLIVAN

Black to play

17	RxBch
18. P×R	Q-R 5 ch
19. Kt-Kt 3	$\mathbf{B} \times \mathbf{P}$
20. R-Kt 1	QXRP
White's position is in complete ruins.	
21. R×B	$Q \times R$
22. Kt-K 4	R-B 1
23. Kt-Q2	R-B 6
24. Q-B ₅	$R \times P ch$
25. K-Q 1	Q-R 8 ch
26. Kt-B 1	R-K B 6
This is the end of the attack.	
27. Q×Kt	QxKt ch
28. K-B 2	
Or 28 K-Q 2 and Black mates in two.	- 7
28	Q-K 7 ch
And mates next move. A fine game by	Mr. Insall

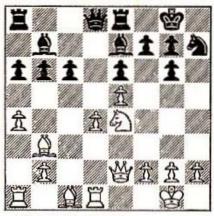
GAME 25

Played in the Bournemouth Tournament, 1939. "Queen's Pawn Opening"

White	BLACK
D. Pordhorcer	P. WENMAN
1. P-Q4	P-Q4
2. Kt-K B 3	Kt-KB3
3. P-B 4	P-K 3
4. Kt-B 3	B-K 2
5. P-K 3	Castles
5. P-K ₃ 6. B -Q ₃	$P \times P$
7. B×P	P-QR ₃
8. P-QR ₄	P-QKt 3
9. Q-K 2	
An unusual move and also a go	ood one.
9	B-Kt 2
10. P-K 4	R-K 1

9. ...
10. P-K 4
11. Castles
12. R-Q 1
13. Kt-K 5
14. B-Kt 3
15. Kt×Kt
16. P-K 5
17. Kt-K 4

The start of a strong attack, but the Black defences are still in good order.



WHITE D. PORDHORCER

Black to play

17. ...

18. B-K B 4

20. R-B3

Q-B 2

KR-QI

Q-Q2

White aims at getting his R on KR3 and his Q on KR4, when the game would be over. In the end the idea comes about.

20. . . .

21. R-R 3

QR-B₁ P-OB₄

An attempt at counter-attack.

BLACK

P. WENMAN



WHITE D. PORDHORCER

White to play

22. Kt-Q6

 $B \times Kt$

23. P×B

P-B 5

A useful move. If 24 B×P, Q-B3 wins a piece by threatening mate.

24. B-B 2

Kt-B₃

The Kt must be got to R 4 before the Q can arrive at K R 4.

25. P-B 3 Kt-R 4
26. B-K 5 P-B 4

If P-B 3, 27 P-K Kt 4 with great advantage.
27. Q-Q2 Kt-B 3
28. Q-Kt 5 Q-K B 2
29. P-K Kt 4

The break-up now begins.
29. ... P-B 6
30. P-Kt 3 B-Q4

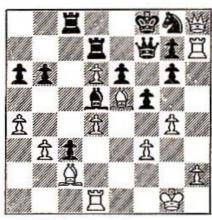
31. Q-R 4

The plan evolved so long ago has come about. The Q has got to R 4 with the R behind her. Black cannot save the situation.

31. ... K-B I 32. Q-R 8 ch Kt-Kt I 33. R-R 7 R-Q 2

A last hope in case of $B \times P$ ch.

BLACK P. WENMAN



WHITE D. PORDHORGER
White to play

34. R×P

In this strange position if White plays 34 B×P ch after K-K 1 his Queen, Rook, and Bishop all remain locked in and unable to move without loss.

34. ... $Q \times R$ 35. $B \times Q \cdot Ch$ $R \times B$ Black is not able to make much further resistance. 36. $P \times P$ $K P \times P$ 37. $R - Q \cdot 3$ $P - Q \cdot K \cdot 4$ 38. $P \times P$ $P \times P$ 39. $P - K \cdot 4$ $R - B \cdot 5$

A mistake, allowing a pretty finish.

40. Q×R ch 41. P-Q 7 Kesigns

A fine game by Pordhorcer.

GAME 26

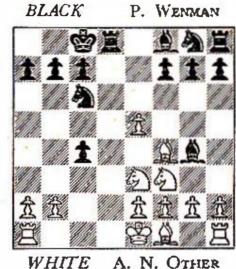
Played in the Bristol Club Championship, 1938. "Albin's Counter-Gambit"

WHIFTE BLACK A. N. OTHER P. WENMAN 1. P-Q.4 P-Q.4 2. P-QB 4

P-K A 3. Kt-Q B 3 $P \times BP$ 4. PXP $Q \times Q ch$

5. KtXQ Kt-QB3 6, Kt-K B 3 B-Kt 5 7. B-B 4 Castles

8. Kt-K 3 This strange blunder allows Black to win three pieces, one after the other.



A. N. OTHER Black to play

8. ... B-Kt 5 ch Resigns

Because there is only 9 Kt-Q2, BxKtch; to K-Q1, BxKtch; 11 K-K 1, B×B; with three pieces to the good-

GAME 27

Played in 1906. It has an extraordinary ending. "Albin's Counter Gambit"

BLACK WHITE AMATEUR

A. N. OTHER

1. P-Q4 P-Q4 P-K4 2. P-QB4

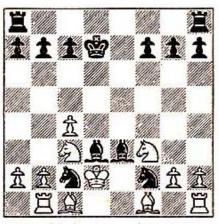
KPXP 3. P-K 3

· OvD	V + V D o
$4. \mathbb{Q} \times \mathbb{P}$	Kt-KB3
5. Kt-QB3	Kt-B3
6. Q-Q1	B-K B 4
7. P-B 3	Kt-QKt 5
8. Q-R 4ch	Q-Q 2
9. Q×Qch	$K \times Q$
With a won position for Black	c of course.
10. P-K 4	$P \times K P$
11. $P \times P$	$Kt \times P$
12. R-Kt1	Kt-B 7 ch
13. K-Q 1	Kt-B7ch
14 K-K 2	B-B 4
15. Kt-B3	B-Q 6 ch
16. K-Q2	B-K 6 mate

As peculiar a mate as could ever be seen on the chessboard.

Final Position

BLACK A. N. OTHER



WHITE

AMATEUR

GAME 28

Played in the Bournemouth Tournement, 1939. "Polish Defence"

WHITE Dr. M. EUWE BLACK

G. ABRAHAMS

1. P-Q4

P-QKt4

This move was not likely to succeed against his great opponent.

2. P-K 4

B-Kt2

3. P-K B 3

An unexpected move. Most players would play B-Q3 here.

4. P-QB4

P-Q R₃ P×P

5. B×P

P-K 3

This and his final move are the only ones Black ever makes on his K side.

6. Kt-B3

P-Q4

Kt-KB3 was better.

7. Q-Kt 3

This smart reply soon brings the game to an end.

 $Kt-QB_3$

If PxB; 8 QxB, Kt-Q2; 9 Q-B6.

8. $P \times P$

Of course $Q \times B$ loses the Q after Kt-R 4.

8. ... $Kt \times P$ 9. $Q \times B$ R-Kt

9. Q×B
R-Kt 1
If Kt-B7 ch; 10 K-B1, Kt×R; 11 P×P, P×P; 12 Q-B6 ch wins.

10. Q×RP

11. B-Kt5ch

R–R 1 K–K 2

12. P-Q6 ch

Resigns

Final Position

BLACK G. ABRAHAMS



WHITE DR. M. EUWE

Black resigns

If K-B 3; 13 P×P, Q×P; 14 Kt-Q 5 ch, or 12 P×P; 13 B-Kt 5 ch, P-B 3; 14 Q-Kt 7 ch, and mates next move. A smart little game.

GAME 29

Played in 1806. This game has one of the most brilliant problem moves ever played.

"King's Gambit"

WHITE S. LOYD BLACK Dr. Moore

P-K 4
 P-K B 4

P-K₄ P×P

3. P-Q4

One of the old moves which has disappeared in the modern chess age,

P-0.4 4. B-Q3 Kt-KB2 5. B×P P-B4

P× P looks better here.

6. B-Kt 5 PXKP 7. B×P $P \times P$ 8. BxKt Q×B 9. Kt-K B 3 B-QB4 10. Castles Castles 11. QKt-Q2 P-Q6 ch 12. K-R 1 P×P 13. BXPch K×B Q-Kt3 14. QxPch 15. Q×B Kt-R 3

A neat offer of the R. If 16 Q x R, then follows B-R 6; 17 Kt-K R 4,

Bx Pch; 18 K-Kt 1, Q-Kt 3 ch and wins.

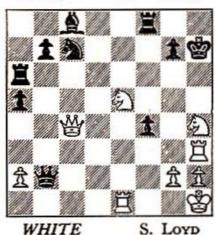
16. Q-QKt 5 Kt-B 2 17. Q-B4 Q-Kt3 18. Kt-K R 4 P-R 4 19. QKt-B 3 R-R 3

This method of defence is too cramped.

20. Kt-K 5 P-B 3 21. R-B 3 OxP 22. R-K I P-B4 23. R-K R 3 P-B 5

What has up to now been a very ordinary game becomes all at once a startling brilliancy. White can force a mate in 3 moves against any possible reply by one of the most beautiful moves ever made in actual play.

BLACK DR. MOORE



White to play

And this is how it is done, with the threat of Kt-Kt 6 ch and R-R 8 mate. The object of the move is to cut the Black B off K R 6 and the Black R off K R 3 by a self-block. If B × Q; 25 Kt-B 5 ch, K-Kt 1; 26 Kt-K 7 matc. Or Kt×Q the same. If R × Q; 25 Kt-Kt 6 ch, K-Kt 1; 26 R-R 8 matc. Again, if P-K Kt 3; 25 Q×P ch, K-R 1; 26 Kt-B 5 matc. Or Q×P ch, 25 Kt×Q mate. Or Q-B 6, 25 Kt-B 3 mate. The position is highly remarkable. Black resigns.

Final Position

Black resigns

GAME 30

Played in the Vienna Tournament, 1882. "King's Gambit Declined"

WHITE	BLACK
W. STEINITZ	Mertner
1. P-K 4	P-K 4
2. P-K B 4	B-B4
3. Kt-K B 3	$P-Q_3$
4. B-B 4	B-K Kt 5
This is one of those blunders	s which lead to highly interesting play.
5. P×P 6. B×Pcb	$P \times P$
	K-B 1
7. B-Kt 3	Kt-QB3
8. K t–B 3	P-K Kt 3
9. P-Q3	K-Kt 2
Black has a lost game, but h	ne makes an excellent fight of it.
10. Kt-QR 4	B-Kt 5 ch

P-QKt4

Introducing clever complications.

11. P-B 3

12. $P \times B$	D. W.
	$P \times Kt$
13. B×P	$Kt\times P$
14. B-Q Kt 5	
A curious spot for the Bishop.	
14	$B \times Kt$
15. P×B	R-Kt t
16. B-QB4	Q-R 5 ch
17. K-B:	Kt-B 3
Things look much more promising for	or Black now.
18. K-Kt 2	Kt-R 4
19. R-B 1	Kt-QB3
20. P-Kt 3	KR-KBI
21. B-K 3	QR-Q1
22. Q-Q2	Kt-B 5 ch
23. K-R 1	R-B3
24. Q R-B 1	$Kt-Q_5$
25 O-R 5	

A counter-attack in an unexpected place. The interest in the game increases.

25	Q -R 6
26. B×K K!	$P \times B$
27. R-K B 2	$K\iota \times BP$
28. P-K 5	R-B 3
29. P-K 6	$R \times Q P$
OO PK 7	

The P must be stopped, but how? R-K 6 will be answered by 31 Q-Q 5.

Q-K 3

This is one of these brilliant moves which almost succeed, but not quite. The ending is a clever piece of chess.



WHITE W. STRINITZ

For if 31 B×Q Black wins by R×R ch, 32 R-B1 (if K-Kt 2, Kt-R 5 mate), R-B 7 (R×R ch will lose); 33 R-B 2, R×R wins.

 $R \times B$

A final offer of the Q which this time can be safely accepted.

32. R×Q 33. R-K 1 R-B8 ch Resigns

GAME 31

Played 14th January, 1905.

"King's Gambit Declined"

WHITE	BLACK	
W. E. NAPIER	H. E. ATKINS	
1. P-K 4	P-K 4	
2. P-K B 4	B-B 4	
3. Kt-K B 3	$P-Q_3$	
4. P-B 3	QK 2	
1 1 6 1 1 1	· 101 3 1:00 1.	

A weak defence which soon gives Black a difficult game.

5. P-Q4 6. BP×P 7. Kt×P

B-Kt 3 P×P P-K B 3

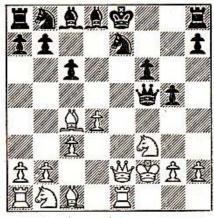
Black has no prospects unless he recovers the pawn.

8. Kt-B 3 $Q \times P$ ch This is bound to be a highly dangerous capture.

9. K-B 2 Kt-K 2
10. B-Kt 5 ch P-B 3
11. R-K 1 Q-B 4
12. Q-K 2 B-Q 1
13. B-Q B 4 P-K Kt 4

Black is already reduced to a hopeless position.

BLACK H. E. ATKINS

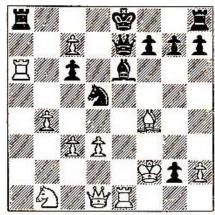


WHITE W. E. NAPIER
White to play

14. K-Kt 1	Kt-Q2
15. QKt-Q2 16. Kt-K 4	Kt-B 1
This strong move settles the	issue.
16	K-Q2
There is no other reply.	and the second s
17. B-Q.3	Resigns
If Q-R 4; 18 Kt×P ch, K-	_
	e British Championship for 1905.
	CART
	GAME 32
	on Club Championship in 1909. 's Gambit Declined"
Whrte	BLACK
H. S. BARLOW	E. G. Sergeant
1. P-K 4	P-K 4
2. P-K B 4	B-B4
3. Kt–K B 3 4. B–B 4	P-Q ₃ Kt- K B ₃
5. P-Q3	Kt-RB3 Kt-B3
6. P-B 3	Q-K 2
7. P-QKt 4	B-Kt 3
8. P-QR 4	
Black does not reply with th	ne usual and expected P-QR 3.
8	$P \times P$
With this move the game ta	kes a very interesting turn.
9. $\mathbf{B} \times \mathbf{P}$	$P-Q_4$
10. B-QKt 5	P-QŘ 3
P×P might be considered.	
11. B×Kt ch	P×B
12. P-R 5	- L- :
Played four moves later tha	
12 13. P×B	$P \times P$ $P \times Kt ch$
14. K-B 2	$P \times K t P$
15. R-K 1	B-K 3
$16. P \times P$	
P-Kt 7 followed by Q-R 4	was also a good line.
16	Kt-Q4
17. R×P	
	when 16 P×P was played. But the move
s unsound.	

is

BLACK E. G. SERGEANT



WHITE H. S. BARLOW Black to play

Castles Because Black misses a brilliant win as follows: P-Kt 8(Q) ch, 18 $K \times Q$ (R \times Q cannot be played on account of R \times R), $K \times B$; 19 R \times R ch, K-Q2; 20 R×R, Q-Kt4ch; 21 K-B2, Q-Kt7ch; 22 K-K3, Kt-Q4 ch; 23 K-Q4, Q-B7 ch; 24 K-B4, Kt-Kt 3 mate. $R \times R$ 18. R×R 19. B-Kt 3 $Kt \times P(B_2)$ Now the dangerous P has gone. 20. K×P R-R 7 ch 21. K-Kt I $Q-Q_2$ Q-Kt 4 instead looks stronger. 2. B×Kt This exchange ought to have been avoided. 22. ... $Q \times B$ Q--R 2 ch 23. R-K 2 24. P-Q4 $R \times R$ 25. Q XR O-R 8 It is curious how Black wins the undeveloped Kt. 26. Q-K 4 P-R3 27. K-B 2 Q-Kt7ch 28. K-K 3 Q--B 8 ch 29. K-B 2 If 29 Kt-Q2, Q×Pch; 30 K-K2, Q×KtP; 31 Q×P, Q×P and wins. B-R 7 With an easy win, as the pawns are of no value against the piece in this position. 30. Q×P $O \times Kt$ 31. P-Kt 5 Q-B 4 ch 32. K-K 2 This hastens the end.

32. ...

Q-K 3 ch

33. Q×Qch 34. K-Q3 35. P-B4 36. K-B3 37. P-Kt6 38. K-Q3 39. P-B5 Resigns	P×Q K-B ₂ K-K ₂ P-Kt ₄ K-Q ₃ K-B ₃ B-Q ₄
GAM	E 33
"Kieseritzky	y Gambit''
WHITE	BLACK
Kieseritzky	CAI.VI
1. P-K 4	P-K 4
2. P-K B 4	$P \times P$
3. Kt-K B 3	P-K K t 4
4. P-K R 4	P-Kt5
5. Kt–K 5 6. B–B 4	P-K R 4 R-R 2
The old move in this Gambit before	
7. P-Q4	P-Q3
8. Kt-Q3	P-B 6
9. P×P	P-Q.B 3
B-K 2 is a stronger move here.	~ 0
10. K1-B4	Kt-K 2
11. Kt-B 3	Kt-Q 2
12. K-B 2	R-R 1
A strange retreat at this stage.	D. W.
13. Q-Q3	B-Kt 2
14. B-Q 2	K-B 1
With a perfect position for attack.	
-	Q-K t 3
15 16. B-K 3	Q-B ₂
17. B-K 6	P-Kt4
18. P-Kt4	Kt-Q Kt 3
19. B-Kt 3	P-R 4
20. P-R 3	P-R 5
21. B-R 2	
This B eventually gives mate by dis	
21	B-Kt 2
22. P-K 5	P-Q4 B-B 1
23. P–K 6 24. B–B 1	
24. B-B 1 25. P×B P	Q-Q 3 K×P
25. FXBF 26. Kt-K 4	Q-B ₂
27. Kt-Kt 5 cb	K-Ktı
-7 5 0 5	

28. R×Kt

The first of a brilliant series of winning moves.

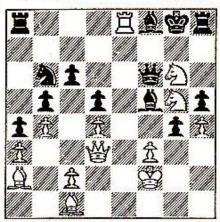
28. ... Q X R

28. ... 29. R-K 1

30. R-K 8 ch 31. Kt-Kt 6 Q-B 3 B-B 1 B-B 4

BLACK

CALVI



WHITE

KIESERITZKY

White to play

32. QXB

Leading to a splendid termination.

32. ...

 $Q \times Q$

33. Kt-K 7 ch

K-Kt 2 K-B 3

34. Kt×Qch K If instead K-Kt 1, 35 R-K 6 wins easily.

Final Position

BLACK

CALVI



WHITE

KJESERITZKY

Black resigns

35. R-K 6 ch **K×Kt** 36. B-Kt 1 With a forced mate in two moves. Resigns There is only PXP which is followed by 37 KXP and 38 P-B 3 mate, whatever Black plays. One of the most brilliant games ever played at this opening. GAME 34 "Bishop's Gambit" WHITE BLACK P. MORPHY SCHULTEN 1. P-K 4 P-K 4 2. P-K B 4 $P \times P$ P-Q4 3. B-B4 4. PXP Not considered as good as 4 B×P. B-Q3 4. . . . 5. Kt-QB3 Kt-K B 3 6. P-Q4 Castles With evident advantage. 7. K Kt-K 2 P-B 6 A happy move in Morphy's best style. 8. $P \times P$ Kt-R 4 9. P-KR4 R-K 1 10. Kt-K 4 B-Kt 6 ch 11. K-Q2 B-Q 3 12. K-B 3 White could not expect his King to remain here undisturbed very long. P-QKt4 12. ... P-QB3 13. B×P 14. KtxB $Q \times Kt$ B-R 3 15. B-R 4 16. R-K 1 Kt-Q 2 17. P-Kt 3 It is time for the K to retire. 17. ... Kt-Kt 3 18. B×P QR-BI A very pretty position. If now 19 K-Kt 2, R×B; 20 P×R, B×Kt; 21 RxB, Kt-R 5 ch; 22 PxKt, Q-Kt 5 mate. 19. K-Q2 $R \times B$ Much the same thing comes about in the actual game. 20. P×R BxKt 21. R×B $Q \times P$ ch

Q-Kt8ch

R-Q 1 ch

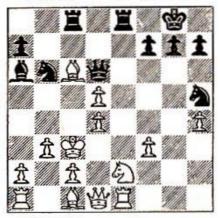
22. K-K I

23. K-Q2

Position after 18 ..., QR-B 1

BLACK

P. MORPHY



WHITE

SCHULTEN

White to play

24. K-B 3 25. K-Kt 2 26. P×Kt Q-B 4 ch Kt-R 5 ch Q-Kt 5 mate

GAME 35

Played in the St. Petersburg Tournament, 1914. "Bishop's Gambit"

WHITE I. GUNSBERG

BLACK J. R. CAPABLANCA

1. P-K 4 2. P-K B 4 P-K₄ P×P

3. B-B4

Kt-KB3

Saser, but less interesting than the more usual P-Q4; 4B×P, Q-R 5 ch.

4. Kt-QB3 5. P-K 5 B-Kt5

6. B-Kt 3

P-Q4

B-Kt 5 ch, P-B 3; 7 P×Kt, P×B; 8 Q-K 2 ch was better.

6. , . .

Kt-K 5

7. Kt-B 3

Of course not 7 Kt×P on account of Q-R 5 ch.

7. . . .

P-QB3

8. Q--K₂

 $B \times Kt$

9. $QP \times B$

P-K Kt 4

Black holds on to the gambit pawn.

to. Kt-Q2

White is unable to play the usual P-K R 4 on account of Kt-Kt 6.

10. ... 11. Kt×Kt B-B 4

12. B-Q 2

BXKI

But now he should have availed himself of the opportunity.

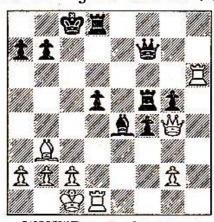
Kt-Q 2 Q-K 2 13. P-B 4 IA. PXP $P \times P$ Castles Q R 15. B-B 3 Kt-Ba 16. P-K 6 E7. PXP $O \times P$ 18. Castles Q R KR-KI P-K R 3 19. P-K R 4 20. P×P $P \times P$ R-K 3 21. R-R 6

22. B×Kt

White should not have parted with the well-posted Bishop.

22. ... R×B 23. Q-Kt 4 ch R-B 4

BLACK J. R. CAPABLANCA



WHITE I. GUNSBERG

24. QR-R 1

The final error. White had an excellent game after 24 R-Q4. If in reply Q-Kt 2, 25 R×B wins.

24. ... P-B 6

Now the counter-attack wins.

25. R-R 7 26. R(R 1)-R 6 Resigns

P×P P-Kt 8(Q) ch

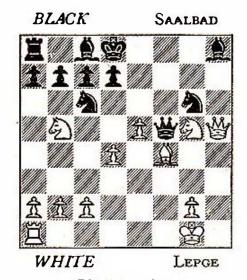
GAME 36

A very fine game played at Leipzig in 1906. "Bishop's Gambit"

WHITE .	BLACK
Lepge	SAALBAD
1. P-K 4	P-K 4
2 P_K B 4	$P \times P$

3. B-B4	Q-R 5 ch
P-Q4 before the check is much	better.
4. K-B 1	P-KKt4
5. Kt-QB 3	B-Kt 2
6. P-Q4	Kt-K 2
7. Kt-B3	Q-R 4
8. P-K R 4	P-KR3
g. K-Kt i	Q-Kt3
io. P×P	$\widetilde{P} \times P$
11. R×Rch	$B \times R$
12. P-K 5	QKt-B3
13. Kt-Kt 5	2-2
The position now becomes of g	reat interest.
13	K-Q 1
14. K B×P	II & I
A fine sacrifice which seems to	he perfectly sound
	Q×B
14 15. Kt×Kt P	Q-B 4
16. Q-R 5	Kt-Kt 3
17. B×P	Kt-Kt 3
An excellent way of bringing th	a D and R into play

An excellent way of bringing the R and B into play.



Black to play

17	P-K 3
17 18. R-K B 1	$P \times K^{t}$
19. Kt-B 7 ch	
Perhaps this surprise combinati	on was not foreseen by Black.
19	$Q \times Kt$
20. B-Kt 5ch	Q-K 2
21. Q×Bch	Kt×Q
22. R-B 8 mate	

GAME 37

"Evans Gambit"

Kt-QB3

 $Kt \times QBP$

B-B4

 $B \times P$

B-R 4 Kt-B3Kt×K P

 $B \times Kt$

 $B \times R$

K-B 1

 $R \times B$

WHITE BLACK LABOURDONNAS JAY P-K 4

1. P-K 4

2. Kt-K B 3

3. B-B 4 4. P-QKt 4

5. P-B 3 6. Castles 7. P-Q4

This move is too risky to be good. 8. $P \times P$ 9. Kt×Kt

10. Q-Kt 3 The sacrifice of the R gives White a won game.

11. BXP ch

12. B-Kt 8

A very pretty and unexpected move.

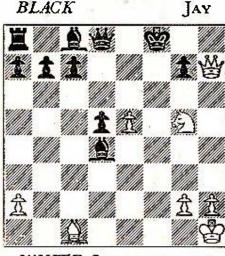
13. Kt-Kt 5 Kt×P If Q×Kt; 14 B×Q, B×P; 15 Q-B 3 ch wins. 14. P-B 4

Leading to a highly interesting game, but 14 Kt×Pch won in a few moves. P-Q4 14. ...

15. PXKtch 16. Q-Q3

K-K r

Position after 19 K-R 1



WHITE LABOURDONNAIS Black to play

Black is a R ahead, but he has very little prospects of avoiding defeat.

16. ... R-B 1

17. R × R ch K×R

Mate in 3 is now threatened.

18. Q×R P

18. ... B-Q 5 ch

19. K-R 1 Q-K 1

20. Q-R 8 ch K-K 2

21. Q×P ch K-Q 1

22. Kt-B 7 ch

23. Kt-Q 8 ch

This excellent move prevents the K escaping by way of B 3. If K × Kt, 24 B-Kt 5 ch and mates next move.

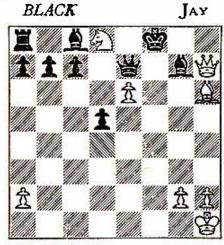
23. ... Q-K 2 24. P-K 6 ch K-K 1 CK V Kt : 25 Q-K 1 8 ch Q-K 1 : 26 R-K t

Now if K × Kt; 25 Q-Kt 8 ch, Q-K 1; 26 B-Kt 5 ch. 25. Q-Kt 6 ch K-B 1

> 26. B-R 6 ch 27. Q-R 7

Threatening 28 Q-R 8 mate. If B×B it is still the same. Or if 27 Q×Kt; 28 Q×B ch, K-K1; 29 Q-B 8 mate.

B-Kt 2



WHITE LABOURDONNAIS

Black to play

27. ... B×P 28. Q-R 8 ch 29. B×B ch

This is one of those games which seems to play itself. If now 29 Q×B, 30 Kt-K 6 ch.

29. ... K-K 1 30. Q×B ch K-Q2 31. Q×P ch K-K 1 If K-B1; 32 Q×Pch, K×Kt; 33 Q×Rch, K-Q2; 34 B-Q4; and if 31 Q-Q3; 32 Q-B7ch, K-B1; 33 Q-K6ch gives a difficult win.

25. K R-B 2 26. B-B 1

32 Kt-K 6, and White won. This splendid game was played by Labourdonnais blindfold.

GAME 38

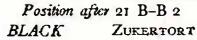
Played in 1886.

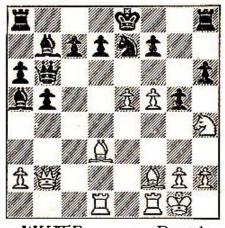
"Evans Gambit"

17/ (ins Camort
White	BLACK
Dupré	ZUKERTORT
1. P-K 4	P-K 4
2. Kt-K B 3	Kt-QB3
3. B-B 4	$B-B\overset{\sim}{4}$
4. P-QKt4	$\mathbf{B} \times \mathbf{P}$
5. P-B 3	B-R 4
6. P-Q4	$\mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{P}^{1}$
7. Castles	$P \times P$
8. Q-Kt 3	Q-B 3
9. P-K 5	Q-Kt 3
10. Kt×P	KKt-K2
11. Kt-K 2	P-Kt 4
12. B-Q3	Q-K 3
13. Q-Kt 2	Kt-Kt 3
14. Kt-B 4	$Kt \times Kt$
15. B×Kt	P-Q R 3
The moves on both sides were	considered the best up to 1871.
16. QR-Q1	
QR-B 1 or Kt-Kt 5 also come	
16.	P–R 3
17. B-Kt 3	B-Kt 2
18. Kt–R 4	
This move leads to a very pecu	ıliar combination.
18	Kt-K 2
19. P-B 4	P-Kt 4
20. P-B 5	Q-Kt 3 ch
21. B-B 2	
White expects to win a piece.	
21	$P \times Kt$
But it is unlikely that he anticip	
22. $B \times Q$	$\mathbf{B} \times \mathbf{B} \mathbf{ch}$
23. K-R 1	PR 6
The power of the two Bishops	
24. R-Q2	R-K Kt 1
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Cartler

Castles

 $B \times R$





WHITE

Dupré

Black to play

27. R×B	$P \times P ch$
28. B× P	$R \times B$
29. R×R	R-Kt 1
Resigns	

GAME 39

"Salvio Gambit"

WHITE	Black
MICHELET	Kieseritzky
1. P-K 4	P-K 4
2. P-K B 4	$P \times P$
3. Kt-K B 3	P-K Kt 4
4 B-B 4	P-Kt 5
5. Kt-K 5	Q-R 5 ch
6. K-B 1	P-B 6
7. P-Q4	Kt–K B 3
8. Kt-B 3	

Played by Tchigorin in the Berlin Tournament, 1881.

8. ... B-Kt 2

If P×Pch; 9 K×P, Q-R 6 ch; 10 K-Kt 1, P-Q4; 11 B×P, Kt×B; 12 Kt×Kt, B-Q3; 13 Q-K 1 with advantage.

9.	P-K Kt3	Q-R 6ch
10.	K-B 2	P-Q3
11.	$Kt \times P(B_7)$	R-B I

A highly complicated position is now reached.



WHITE

MICHELET

White to play

12. Kt-K Kt 5	Q-Kt7ch
:3. K-K 3	B-R 3
14. K-Q3	Kt-B3
4	

Threat

tening mate in two.	
15. P-QR 3	$B \times Kt$
16. B×B	$Kt \times KP$
17. Q-K 1	B-B 4
18. Kt×Kt	P-B 7
19. Q-K 3	K-Q 2
20. B-Q5	QR-Kr
OnVD	

21. Q R-K B 1

The position is like a problem.

This wins the Q but loses the game. 22. B×B

BxKt ch

R-B6

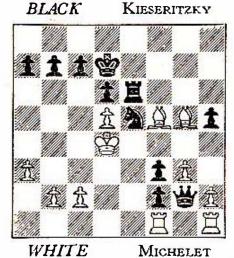


WHITE MICHELET White to Play

23. Q×R 24. B-B 5 ch 25. P-Q5 26. K-Q4

P×Q R-K 3 Kt-K 4 ch P-K R 4

An unusual and striking position. The Black Q cannot escape.



White to play

27. P×R ch
28. B-B 6
29. B×Kt
30. K×P
31. K-B 6

A singular termination to a splendid game.

K-K I
P-R 5
P×R 5
P×B ch
P×P
Resigns

GAME 40

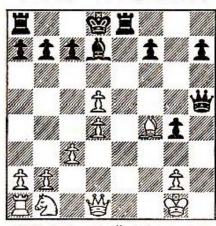
Played in the Rice Gambit Tournament at London, 1905. "Rice Gambit"

White	BLACK
E. J. MARSHALL	W. E. NAPIER
1. P-K 4	P-K 4
2. P-K B 4	$P \times P$
3. Kt-K B 3	P-K Kt 4
4. P-K R 4	P-Kt 5
5. Kt–K 5	Kt-KB3
6. B-B 4	P -Q ₄
7. P× P	$B-Q_3$
8. Castles	$\mathbf{B} \times \mathbf{K} \mathbf{t}$
9. R–K 1	Q-K 2
10. P-B3	Kt-R 4
11. P-Q4	Kt-Q2

12. B-Kt 5	K-Q I
13. B×Kt	$\mathbf{B} \times \widetilde{\mathbf{B}}$
14. R×B	$\mathbf{Q} \times \mathbf{P}$
15. R×Kt	$Q \times R$
16. B×P	R-K 1

This was a standard variation of the Rice Gambit and the tournament games all started from this point. The majority of the games ended in favour of Black.

BLACK W. E. NAPIER



WHITE F. J. MARSHALL

White to play

17. Kt-Q2
There is a very neat variation here if 18 P-Q6. Black replies P-Kt6; 19 Q×Q, R-K8 mate.

g Q XQ, K = Ko mate.	
17	$\mathbf{Q} \times \mathbf{P}$
18. Kt-B 1	Q-K 5
19. B-Kt 5 ch	K-B 1
20. Kt-Kt 3	Q-Kt3
21. Q-Q2	P-K B 3
22. B-B 4	P-K R 4
This P exerts great pressure on White.	
23. P-B 4	P-R 4
A strong and unexpected line.	
24. Kt-K 2	P-K R 5
25. Kt-B 3	P-R 6
26. P-K Kt 3	P-R 7 ch
This pretty sacrifice is the winning lin	
on VVD	R-Ro

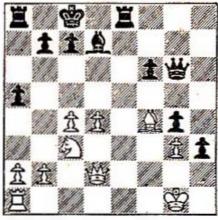
This pretty sacrifice is the winning line.

27. K×P
28. P-Q5
R-R 1 ch
29. K-Kt 1
Q-R 2
30. Q-Kt 2
R-Kt 3
Q-Q 6

Completely breaking White's resistance.

32. B-Q2 R-R 6

Position after 26 P-K Kt 3 BLACK W. E. NAPIER



WHITE F. J. MARSHALL.

Black to play

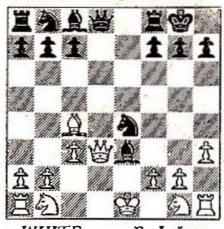
-33. B-K 1	QK 6 ch
34. K-B 1	B-B 4
35. R-Q 1	B-Q.6 ch
36. R×B	$Q \times R \operatorname{ch}$
and wine	

GAME 41

Played at Bristol in 1903. "Danish Gambit"

WHITE	BLACK
F. J. Lee	T. J. EDWARDS
1. P-K 4	P-K 4
2. P-Q4	$P \times P$
3. P-QB3	P-Q.4
4. QXP	7
Not a good move. The correct re	ply is 4 K $P \times P$.
4	$P \times P$
5. Q× Pch	B-K 2
6. B-QB4	Kt-KB3
7. QK2	Castles
8. P-K R 3	
White is already at a serious disad	vantage.
8	B-QB4
9. Q-Q3	Kt-K 5
This fine move leaves no good rep	ly.
10. B-K 3	$\mathbf{B} \times \mathbf{B}$
Leaving White with a choice of ev	ils.

BLACK T. J. EDWARDS



WHITE

F. J. LEE

White to play

11. QXKt

QxB was the better course.

R-Kı

12. Q-B2

Fatal. To save the R after B-B 8 ch, 12 Q-B3 was the only line to prolong the game.

12. ...

B-Q7ch

QxPch

A pretty move.

13. K any

R-K 8 mate

The Master fared very badly in this game.

GAME 42

"Muzio Gambit"

MACDONNELL	LABOURDONNAIS
1. P-K 4	P-K 4
2. P~K B 4	$\mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{P}$
3. Kt-K B 3	P-KKt4
4. B-B 4	P-Kt 5
5. Kt-B 3	
This is believed to be the inv	rention of MacDonnell.
5	$P \times Kt$
6. Castles	P-QB3
The best line is P-Q4, 7 B>	P, B-K Kt 5.
7. Q×P	Q-B 3
8. P-K 5	$\mathbf{Q} \times \mathbf{P}$
9. B×Pch	$\mathbf{K} \times \mathbf{B}$
10. P-Q4	
One cacrifice follows another	

One sacrifice follows another.

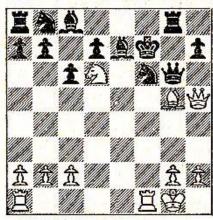
11. B-K 3

The critical point. Can the position be defended by Black after this? It appears not,

Q-Kt 2
12. B×B P
13. Kt-K 4
14. B-Kt 5
15. Q-R 5 ch
16. Kt-Q6 ch

A beautiful winning sacrifice.

BLACK LABOURDONNAIS



WHITE MACDONNELL
Black to play

16. ... K-K₃

If K-Kt₂; 17 B-R 6 ch, Q×B; 18 Kt-B₅ ch; or 17 K-R₁, 18 Kt-B₇ ch.

17. QR-K 1 ch 18. B-B 4 mate $K \times Kt$

GAME 43

Played at Riga in 1900.

"Muzio Gambit"

	*
WHITE	BLACK
Niemzowitsch	N. N.
1. P-K 4	P-K 4
2. P-K B 4	$P \times P$
3. Kt-KB3	P-KKt4
4. B-B 4	P-Kt 5
5. Castles	$P \times Kt$
6. Q×P	Q-B 3
7. P-Q3	B-Kt 2
is also manual and beaten	ma aura la ana

B-R 3 is the usual and better move here.

8. Kt-B3

Kt-QB3

g. B×P	Kt-Q5
10. Q-B 2	$P-Q_3$
11 P-K 5 cannot be allowed at once.	
11. Kt-Q5	Q-Q I
12. P-K 5	
And it still proves too strong for the d	efence.
12	P-QB3
13. B-K K t 5	Q-Q2
14. Kt-B 7 ch	
A nice sacrifice. If K-B 1, mate in tw	0.
14	$Q \times Kt$ $K-Q_2$
15. B×Pch	K-Q2
r6. Q-B 5 ch	
As pretty as a two-move problem.	
16	$Kt\times Q$
17. P-K 6 mate	

Final Position

BLACK N. N.

WHITE **NIEMZOWITSCH**

GAME 44

Played in the British Championship at Southport in 1905. "Falkbeer Gambit"

WHITE	BLACK
J. H. BLACKBURNE	SHERRARD
1. P-K 4	P-K 4
2. P-K B4	P-Q4
3. Kt-K B 3	$P \times KP$
4. Kt×P	B-Q3
5. P-Q4	

B-B4, B×Kt; 6 Q-R 5 has often been played at this point. P×P(e.p.)

6. B×P	Kt-KB3
7. Castles	Castles
8. Kt-QB ₃	QKt-Q2
9. Kt×Kt	B×Kt
10 P-Rs	

An entirely premature move which results in the loss of the game.

10	B-B 3
11. B-K Kt 5	P-K R 3
12. B-R 4	R-K I
13. R-K 1	B-K 4
14. B-K 2	B-Q5ch
15. K-R 1	Kt-K5

There is no defence to this attack.

16. Kt×Kt	$Q \times B$
17. QxB	R×K
18. Q-Q2	Q-B 7
19. P-B 6	$R \times B$

BLACK	SHERRARD
ı	
111	# III # #
全线 金线	近金置
I M	莒 / 曾

WHITE J. H. BLACKBURNE
White to play

20. QXR

Black did well to mate Blackburne in 20 moves in a British Champion-ship game.

GAME 45

"Falkbeer Gambit"

WHITE	BLACK
A. ANDERSSEN	A. N. OTHER
1. P-K 4	P-K 4
2. P-K B 4	$P-Q_4$
3. Kt-K B 3	$P\times KP$

4. Kt×P
5. B-B4
6. P×B
8-Q3
B×Kt

Q-R 5 can also be played here.

6. . . . Q-Q5

Gaining a P but at the loss of position.

7. Q-K 2 Q X K P 8. P-Q 4

Very good and quite sound.

8. ... Q×QP
9. Kt-B3 Kt-KB3
10. B-K3 Q-Q1
11. Castles P-KR3

Too slow, but there is no good line.

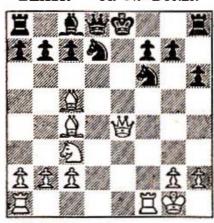
12. B-B 5

And this is crushing.

12. ... QKt-Q2 13. Q×P ch

A nice Queen sacrifice.

BLACK A. N. OTHER



WHITE A. ANDERSSEN

13. ... K1×Q
14. B×P mate

GAME 46

Played in a Lightning Tournament at Bristol, 1938. Rate of play 1en seconds a move.

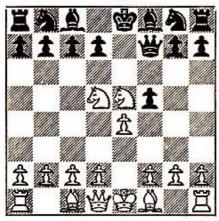
"Greco Counter-Gambit"

WHITE BLACK
P. WENMAN A. N. OTHER
1. P-K 4
2. Kt-K B 3
P-K B 4

3. Kt-B3
4. Kt-Q5
5. Kt×KP

Q-B₂

BLACK A. N. OTHER



WHITE P. WENMAN
Black to play

5. 6. **K**t×Pch Q-K 3 Resigns

GAME 47

Played in a match at Bath in 1938.

"Two Knights' Defence"

	•
WHITE	BLACK
P. WENMAN	E. Dale
1. P-K 4	P-K 4
2. Kt-KB 3	Kt-QB3
3. B-B 4	Kt-B ₃
4. P-Q4	$P \times P$
5. Castles	$\mathbf{K}\mathbf{t} \times \mathbf{P}$
6. R-K 1	P-Q4
7. B×P	$\mathbf{Q} \times \mathbf{B}$
8. Kt-B 3	Q-Q 1
g. R×Kt ch	B-K 2
10. Kt×P	P-B 4
11. R-B4	Castles
B-Kt 4 would be answered	by 12 Q-K 2 ch.

12. B-K 3

An interesting but rather risky line.

P-K Kt4; 13 Kt×Kt, Q×Qch; 14 R×Q, P×Kt; 15 KR-Q4 would be good for White.

13. Kt×Kt	$\mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{K} \mathbf{t}$
14. R-Q4	Q-K 1
15. B-B4	$\widetilde{B} \times B$
16. R×B	B-K 3
17. R-Q4	R-Q1
18. R×R	$Q \times \widetilde{R}$
19. O-K 2	~

With an advantage in position.

19	R-B 3
20. R-Q 1	Q-Kt 1
21. P-QKt 3	P-K R 3
22. Kt-R 4	Q-KB
23. Q-K 5	Õ-B 1

The Black Q makes too many moves.

24. Kt-B 5	K-R 2
25. R-K 1	B-Kt a
26. QK 7	Q-B 1
27. Q×Q	$\widetilde{R} \times Q$
28. R-K 7	R-QI
29. R-Q7	R-K I
30. K-B 1	B-Q4
31. R×P	R-K 4

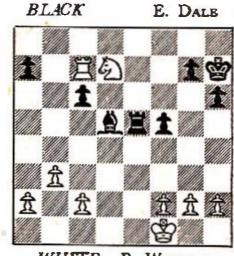
This peculiar blunder loses at once.

32. Kt-Q7

Resigns

Because the R is lost wherever it moves.

Final Position



WHITE P. Wenman
Black resigns

GAME 48

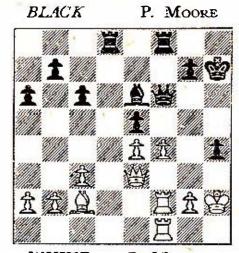
Played in the Plymouth Tournament.

Played in the Plymouth Tournament, 1938.			
"Four Knights"	Game"		
WHITE	BLACK		
P. Wenman	P. MOORE		
1. P-K 4	P-K 4		
2. Kt-K B 3	Kt-QB3		
3. Kt-B 3	Kt-B3		
4. B-Kt 5	B-K t 5		
5. Castles	Castles		
6. P-Q3	P-Q3		
7. B-Kt 5	P-Q R 3		
8. B-QR 4	~ ~-3		
& B×Kt followed by 9 Kt-K 2 is a good	od alternative.		
8	Kt-K 2		
9. Kt-K 2	Kt-Kt 3		
10. Kt–R 4	P-R 3		
11. Kt×Kt	PxKt		
12. B-Kt 3 ch	K-R 2		
13. P-QB3	B-R 4		
14. B×Kt	$\mathbf{Q} \times \mathbf{B}$		
Black has obtained the better game ou			
•			
15. Kt–Kt 3	B-Kt 3		
16. Q-Q2	P-K R 4		
A good way of carrying on the attack.			
17. B-Q1	P-R 5		
18. Kt–R 1	P-Kt 4		
ig. P-K R 3	B-Q2		
20. K-R 2	P-B 3		
The exchange of Queens by Q-B 5 cl	h would give Black a favourable		
end-game position.	No. 200		
21. P-B 3	P-Q4		
22. Kt-B 2			
With a safe position.			
22	QR-Q1		
23. Q-B 1	Q-K 2		
24. B-B 2	B×Kt /		
25. R×B	$P \times P$		
2Ğ. QP×P	P-Kt 5		
This advance towns and heally	~		

This advance turns out badly.

 $B \times P$ 27. R P×P Q-B 3 28. Q-K 3 29. QR-KB 1 B-K 3

30. P-K B 4
This move completely turns the tables. Black has a lost game however he plays. The discovered check kills him.



WHITE P. WENMAN
Black to play

30. ...

There is nothing any better.

31. P-K 5 ch

32. R×P

33. Q-K 4

34. Q-Kt 6 ch

35. R×R ch

36. R×R ch

37. Q-R 7 mate

GAME 49

Played in Holland in 1902.

"Giuoco Piano"

	WHITE	×	BLACK
	A. SPEYER		D. Janowski
	1. P-K4		P-K 4
	2. Kt-K B 3		Kt-QB 3
	3. B-B4		B-B 4
	4. P-Q3		Kt-B ₃
	5. P-B 3 6. Q-K 2		Castles
			$P-Q_4$
	7. B–Kt 3	X	B–K Kt 5
	8. B-Kt 5		P-Q ₅
	9. QKt-Q2		P-Kt4
v	pretty move to	induce	B-O 5 and the sacrifi

A very pretty move to induce B-Q5 and the sacrifice of the Q which follows.

10. B-Q5	$Kt \times B$
II. $B \times Q$	Kt-B5
12. O-B 1	KR×B

13. Kt-Kt 3
14. Castles
15. K-Kt 1
16. Kt-B 1

B-K B 1
P-Q R 4
P-R 5
P-R 6

The sacrifice has turned out well and White has great difficulty in defending.



WHITE

A. SPEYER

White to play

17. BP×P
18. Kt-Kt 3
19. Kt×P
20. Q×B
21. Q-B 3
22. Kt-B 5
23. P×B

RP×P
Kt-Kt 5
B×R
R×R P
R×R P
K R-R I
B×Kt
Kt-K 7

A very pretty final combination.

24. Q×Kt
25. K×P
26. K-Kt 3
27. K×Kt
28. K-B 3

R-R 8 ch
R(R8)-R 7 ch
R×Q
R-Kt 7 ch
R×P

28. K-B3 Resigns

One of Janowski's usual bright games.

GAME 50

Played in the St. Petersburg Tournament, 1914. "Giuoco Piano"

WHITE	BLACK
I. GUNSBERG	A. ALERHINE
1. P.K 4	P-K 4
2. Kt-KB 3	Kt-QB3
3. B-B 4	B-B4

4. P-B3
A very old move, but probably P-Q3 is better.
5. Castles
P-Q3
6. P-Q4
7. P-QR4
8. P-R5

An ingenious sacrifice of the exchange in the hope of obtaining a strong attack. It is hardly justified by the result.

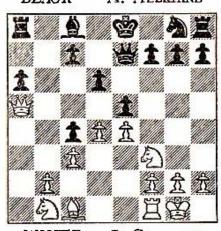
8. ... $Kt \times RP$

Of course if $B \times R P$, then $P - Q_5$.

9. R×Kt
10. Q-R 4 ch
11. Q×B

B×R
P-Kt 4
P×B

BLACK A. ALEKHINE



WHITE I. GUNSBERG

White to play

12. $P \times P$ $P \times P$

13. P-QKt3

Another promising move, but probably Kt×P would have been better.

13. ... P-K B 3 Now Black prevents Kt × P and has a safe position.

14. R-Q1 15. B-R3 B-K3

A smart reply. From this point Black obtains the upper hand.

16. QKt-Q2 Q-Q2 17. R-K 1 Kt-K 2

18. Q-Kt 4 P-QR 4

Another keen move.

19. Q-B 5 P×P White has now a lost game.

20. Kt-B 1 Q-Q 3 21. Q×R P Q-Kt 3

21. Q×R P Q-Kt 3 22. Q-R 4ch K-B 2

23. $B \times Kt$ $K \times B$

24. Q-R 3 ch
25. P-B 4
R-R 1
26. Q-B 1
P-Kt 7
R-R 8
R-R 1
R-R 8
R-R 8
R-R 1
R-R 8
R-R 8
R-R 9
R-

A further piece is lost.

GAME 51

Played in the Manchester Teurnament, 1890. "Giuoco Piano"

Giuoco Piano			
	WHITE	Brack	
]	E. THOROLD	J. H. BLACKBURNE	
	1. P-K 4	P-K 4	
	2. Kt-K B ₃	Kt–Q B 3	
	3. B-B4	B-B 4	
	4. P-Q3	Kt-B ₃	
	5. B-K 3 6. B×B	B-Kt 3	
	6. B×B	RPxB	
	7. QKt-Q2	Castles	
	8. P-B ₃	P-Q 4	
	9. B-Kt 3	P×P	
	o. P×P	Q-K 2	
	1. QK 2	P-Kt 3	
	2. P-Kt 3	Kt-Q2	
	3. P-KR4	v .	
	et of highly interesting pla	Kt-B 4	
	3 B B B	Kt-D 4	
	4. B-B2 irement is only temporary		
		P-R 4	
Appears	to be necessary, but leave	a weakness all through the gam	10.
	5. QK 3	R-Q 1	
	6. P-QKt 4	Kt-Q2	
	7. B-Kt 3	~== ~==	
	as an advantage now whi	ch he never relaxes.	
	7	Kt-B I	
	8. Kt-Kt 5	B-K 3	
	9. Kt×B	Kt×Kt	
	o. P-K B 4	Q-B 3	
2	t. P-B5		
- +	A I TOD D	D. D. O. D W. W. C.	

Very good play. If PxP, then 22 PxP, QxP; 23 Kt-K 4 followed by R-K B1.



WHITE E. THOROLD

Black to play

21. ...

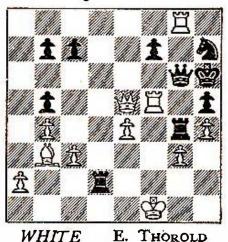
39. Q×R ch 40. Q-B 4
There is no defence left. Kt-B 1

K-Kt 2 K-R 1

22. P×P	$\mathbf{Q} \mathbf{x} \mathbf{P}$	
23. Castles K R	\widetilde{R} -Q ₂	
24R-B 5	~	11
The attack is becoming very strong	Σ.	
24	Kt-R 2	
25. QR-K B 1	R-K B 1	
26. Kt-B 4		
Winning a P. For if R-K 2; 27 P-	-Kt 5.	
26	P-Kt 4	
27. Kt×P	Kı×Kı	
28. R×Kt	K-R 1	
29. Q-B ₄	R_K Kt 1	
30. R-B 3		
Of course if 30 Bx P, the reply is F	₹×B.	
30	Q-Kt 3 ch	
31. K-Kt 2	\widetilde{R} -Kt 5	
32. R-K 8 ch	K-Kt 2	
33. Q-K 5 ch	K-R 3	
Black is hard pressed. If Kt-B 3;	•	35 R-Kt 8 ch
winning the Q.	, 31	55
34. R-B ₅	R-Q 7 ch	
35. K-B i	Q-Kt 3	
36. R-K Kt8	~ 3	
A splendid sacrifice which Black m	ust accept.	
36	$Q \times R(Kt 8)$	
37. $R \times P$ ch	K-Kt 3	
38. Q-B 5 ch	K-Kt 2	
$\widetilde{O} \times \widetilde{D} \to 0$	V D	

Position after 36 R-K Kt 8

BLACK J. H. BLACKBURNE



Black to play

41. B-Q5 And this is final.

R-QKt7 41. ... 42. Q×KBP Resigns

This game was considered a great credit to English chess at the time it was played.

GAME 52

Played in 1887.

"Zukertort's Opening"

WHITE	BLACK	
J. Owen	A. Burn	
t. Kt-K B 3	P-Q4	
2. P-Q4	B-B 4	
3. P-K3	P-K 3	
· V · D ·		

4 Kt-B3 P-B 4 is the natural move.

4	Kt-KB3
5. P-QR 3	P-B 4
6. B-Kt 5 ch	$QKt-Q_2$
7. Kt-K 5	B-Q3
8 P-K K t 4	

This strong move gives Whites an immediate advantage.

0	$\mathbf{p} \times \mathbf{v} \mathbf{t}$
9. $P \times Q B$	$B-Q_3$
10. P×BP	$B \times BP$
11. P-Kt 4	B-Q 3

This Breaches Q3 for the third time in eleven moves. Mearly something has gone wrong.

12. B-Kt 2

This piece plays a decisive part in the final attack.

12. ... R-QB 1 13. Q-Q4 Castles

Right into the jaws of death.

14. B×Kt

 $Q \times B$

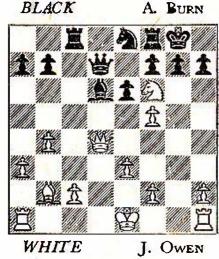
15. Kt×P

The surprise. If P×Kt, 16 Q×Kt forces mate.

Kt-K 1

16. Kt-B 6 ch

And a further one too! Now the Kt must be taken.



Black to play

16. ... P×Kt
17. R-Kt 1 ch K-R 1
18. Q×Pch Kt×Q

19. B×Kt mate

Burn was not often beaten in such a decisive way in under 20 moves.

GAME 53

"King's Bishop's Opening"

WHETE BLACK
LABOURDONNAIS MACDONNELL

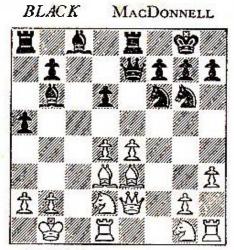
1. P-K 4
P-K 4
P-K 4
P-R 9

2. B-B 4 3. Q-K 2

A very old style of play.

3	Kt-K B 3
4. P-Q3	
P-B 4 would be more vigorous.	
4	Kt-B ₃
5. P-QB3	Kt-K 2
6. P-B ₄	$P \times P$
7. P-Q4	B-Kt 3
8. $\mathbf{B} \times \mathbf{P}$	$P-Q_3$
9- B-Q3	Kt-Kt 3
10. B-K 3	Castles
11. P_K Ř 3	R-K 1
12. Kt-Q2	Q-K 2
13. Castles	P-B 4
14. K-Kt 1	$\mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{P}$
15. $P \times P$	P-Q R 4

The chances look about equal.



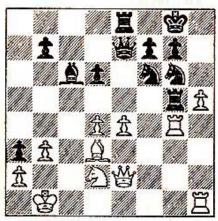
WHITE LABOURD NNAIS

White to play

16. K Kt-B 3	B-Q 2
17. P-KKt4	P-R 3
18. QR-Kt 1	P-R 5
19. P-Kt 5	$P \times P$
20. B×P	P-R 6
21. P-Kt3	BB 3
22. R-Kt 4	BR 4
23. P-R 4	$B \times Kt$
24. Kt×B	R-R 4
25. P-R 5	$\mathbf{R} \times \mathbf{B}^{'}$
•	

A fine sacrifice which turns out well.

BLACK MACDONNELL



WHITE LABOURDONNAIS
White to play

26. R×R 27. Q-B3 28. P-Q5 Kt-B 5 Kt×B

The saving move that White depended upon. If 28 Q×Kt then Kt×K P wins.

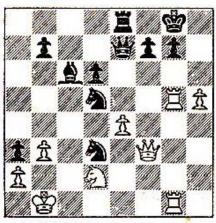
28. . . .

 $Kt \times QP$

29. K R-Kt 1

One of the most complicated positions ever reached on the chessboard. It looks impossible for either side to save the game.

BLACK MACDONNELL



WHITE LABOURDONNAIS
Black to play

29. ... 30. K-R 1 31. R×P ch Kt-B6ch B×P K-R t 32. Q-Kt 3

A splendid defence.
33. P×B

A case of diamond cut diamond.

33. ... Q-K 8 ch 34. R×Q

If 34 Kt-Kt 1, Q×Q; 35 R-R 7 ch (35 R×Q loses), K-Kt 1; 36 P×P ch, K×R (best); 37 R-R 1 ch, K-Kt 2; 38 P×R (Q) and wirs.

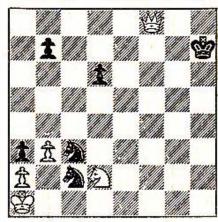
34. ... R×R ch 35. Q×R Kt×Q 36. R-R 7 ch K-Kt 1 37. P×P ch K×R 38. P-B 8(Q)

Or if he wants to prolong it one move, P-B 8(Kt) ch. 38.... Kt-B 7 mate

A wonderful termination to one of the greatest games on record.

Final Position

BLACK MACDONNELL



WHITE LABOURDONNAIS

GAME 54

"King's Bishop's Opening"

WHITE BLACK
ST. AMANT PERIGAL

1. P-K 4
2. B-B 4

B-B4

3. Q-Kt 4
Already this specially fine game takes an unusual turn.

3. · · · Q-B 3

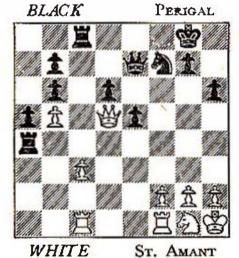
A very good reply. 4. P-Q4

A promising sacrifice.

... B×P

5. Kt-K B 3	Kt-B3
5. Kt–K B 3 6. Q–Kt 3	P-K R 3
7. P-B ₃	B-Kt3
8. P-Kt 4	P-Q3
9. P-QR 4	P-QR4
10. P-Kt 5	•
The good old feshioned style of play	у.
10	Kt-Q 1
11. Castles	Kt-K 2
12. Kt-R 3	Kt-Kt 3
13. Kt-B 2	B-K 3
14. B-Q3	Castles
15. K-R 1	Kt-B ₅
16. Kt-Kt 1	$Kt \times B$
17. QxKt	Q-K 2
Black still a pawn to the good has t	he advantage.
18. B-K 3	P-K B 4
19. $B \times B$	$\mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{P}$
20. Q×K P	$P \times B$
21. QKt-K 3	R-B 5
22. Q-Q3	R-QB 1
23. Kt-Q5	$B \times Kt$
24. Q×B ch	Kt-B 2
25. QR-B 1	$\mathbf{R} \times \mathbf{R} \mathbf{P}$
A second pawn falls.	

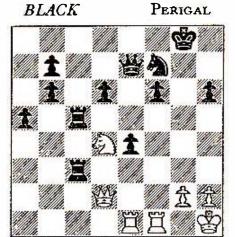
ond pawn falls.



White to play

31. P-B 5 32. P-B 6 $KR \times P$ $P \times P$

Five pawns up! It has been truly said that the old school did not place any value on pawns.



WHITE ST. AMANY
White to play

33. Kt-B 5 34. Q-K 2

A very strong threat at last.

34. ... 35. Q-Kt 4

36. Q-Kt 7 ch 37. Q-Kt 8 ch

38. Kt-Kt 7

K-B 1

Q-K 3

Q-K4

K-K 1 K-Q 2

Q-K 2

PERIGAL

A forced move.

39. $R \times BP$

Fine chess. If Q×R; 40 Q-K 8 ch, K-B 2; 41 Kt-K 6 ch wins the Q

BLACK

WHITE ST. AMANT
Black to play

39	R-B8
40. R(B6)-B 1	$R \times R$
41. R×R	R-B 1
42. Q-R 7	K-B 2
43. R×P	K-Kt 1

Another interesting move.

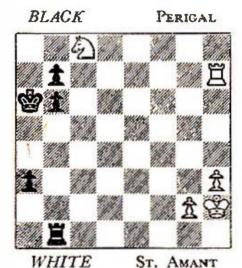
44. P-R 3 Kt-Kt 4

And this leads to an end-game of great difficulty.

45. R×Q $Kt \times Q$ 46. Kt-B 5 R-B 2 47. R-K 8 ch K-R 2 48. Kt×QP R-Q 2 49. Kt-B 8 ch K-R3 50. R-K 6 R-Q8ch 51. K-R 2 R-QKt8 52. R×P P-R 5

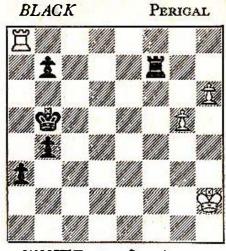
Black plays to win. The result is still in great doubt.

53. R x Kt P-R 6



White to play

54. Kt-Q6	P-Kt 4
55. R-R 8	P-Kt 5
56. R-R 8 ch	K-Kt 3
57. P-R 4	R-QB8
58. P-R 5	R-B 3
59. Kt-B 7	$R-B_3$
60. P-R 6	R×Kt
61. P-Kt 4	K-Kt ₄
62 P-Kt 5	*



WHITE

ST. AMANT

Black to play

02	R–R 2
63. K-Kt 3	K-B 5
64. K-Kt 4	P-Kt 4
65. K-R 5	P–Kt Ĝ
66. P-Kt 6	R-Q2
67. P-Kt 7	R-Q4ch

Artful. This prevents P-Kt 8(Q) with a check.

P-Kt 7 68. K-Kt 4

69. P-Kt 8(Q) P-Kt 8(Q) 70. R-B8 ch $K-Q_5$

71. Q-Kt 7 ch and wins

A very fine effort by both sides.

GAME 55

Played at Milwaukee, 1937.
"Alekhine's Defence"

WHITE	BLACK
A. Powers	A. W. Dake
1. P-K 4	Kt-KB3
2. P-K 5	Kt-Q4
3. Kt-K B 3	P-Q3
4. B-B 4	Kt-Kt3
5. $B \times P$ ch	

An interesting sacrifice which is probably not sound.

5	$K \times B$
6. Kt-Kt 5 ch	K-Kt t
7. Q-B 3	Q-K 1
8. P-K 6	P-K R 3

A sad blunder. P-K Kt 3 was correct of course.

9. Q-B 7 ch 10. P× Q mate

QxQ

Final Position

BLACK A. W. DAKE



GAME 56

BLACK

Played in 1907.

Remove White's Q Kt.

WHITE

"Centre Counter-Gambit"

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	
A. von Rothschild	N. N.
1. P-K 4	P-Q 4
$2. P \times P$	$Q \times P$
3. P-Q4	B-B 4
4. Kt-B 3	Q-K 5 ch
s R-K o	$O \vee RP$

Black has done well. He has gained a P and forced an exchange of Queens. The subsequent play is remarkable.

6. Q×Q 7. R-B 1 8. R×P 9. B-QKt 5 10. R×Kt P

B×Q B-K 5 Kt-Q B3 K-Q 1 Kt-Kt 1

For the last 3 moves Black has been playing to cut off and win the Rook. Another exchange is now forced.

11. P-Q5	$B \times P$
12. R×RP	$R \times F$
13. B×R	Kt-C

14. Castles

 $B \times P$

Otherwise the two united pawns will become very strong.

15. R-Q 1

Kt-B3

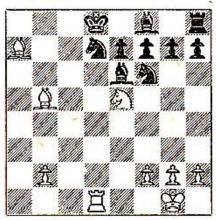
16. Kt-K 5

B-K 3

With a piece up and a lost position.

BLACK

N. N.



WHITE A. VON ROTHSCHILD

17. B-Kt 6 ch

K-3 1

If K-K 1, 18 R-B 1 wins at once.

18. B-R 6 ch

K-Kt 1

19. Kt-B 6 eh

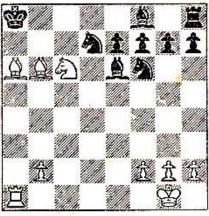
K-R 1 Resigns

A very strange position. The whole of the White force is concentrated on the Black King. There are very few examples of such endings. The whole ending was very well managed by White.

Final Position

BLACK

N. N.



WHITE A. VON ROTHSCHILD
Black resigns

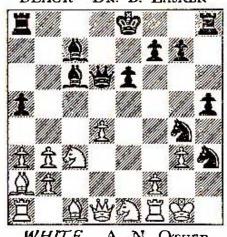
GAME 57

Played at Basingstoke in 19. "Centre Counter-Gambit"

WHITE BLACK A. N. OTHER DR. E. LASKER 1. P-K 4 P-Q4 2. P×P Kt-K B 3 3. B-Kt 5 ch B-Q2 4. B-B4
1. P-K 4 2. P×P 3. B-Kt 5 ch 4. B-B 4 P-Q 4 Kt-K B 3 B-Q 2
2. P×P Kt-KB 3 3. B-Kt 5 ch B-Q2 4. B-B4
3. B-Kt 5 ch 4. B-B4
3. B-Kt 5 ch 4. B-B4
4. B-B ₄
COLOR DE LA TRANSPORTE
This does not turn out well. Better is $4 \text{ B} \times \text{B} \text{ ch}$.
4 P-QKt4
A very good reply.
5. B-Kt 3 P-QR 4
5. B-Kt 3 P-QR 4 6. P-QR 3 P-B 3
7. Kt-QB3 Kt-R3
8. $P \times P$ $B \times P$
9. Kt-B 3 P-K 3
10. P-R 3
Weak. P-Q4 is/necessary.
10 B-Q3
11. Castles Kt-B4
12. B-R 2 P-Kt 5
13. Kt-Kt 1 P-Kt 6
14. $P \times P$ Kt-Q6
White has made an excellent job of stalemating his Bishop.
15. Kt-B 3 B-B 2
16. Kt-K 1 Q-Q3
17. P-Kt 3 Kt-B 5
18. K-R 2 P-R 4
19. P-Q4 Kt-Kt 5 ch
20. K-Kt 1 Kt× P mate

Final Position

BLACK DR. B. LASKER



WHITE

Played in 1939.

"Ruy Lopez"

	-
WHITE DUBININ	Black Boevinnik
1. P-K 4	P-K 4
2. Kt-K B 3	Kt-QB3
3. B-Kt 5	P-QR 3
4. B-R4	Kt-B 3
5. Castles	B-K 2
6. R-K 1	P-QKt 4
7. B-Kt 3	P-Q.3
8. P-B ₃	Castles
g. P-Q3	Kt-QR 4
10. B-B 2	P-B 4
11. QKt-Q2	Q-B 2
12. Kt-B 1	P-R 3
13. P-KR 3	B-K 3
14. Kt-K 3	QR-Q1
paning has followed may	tine moves and nov

The opening has followed routine moves and now becomes interesting. This threatens Kt-B 3 followed by P-Q4.

IS. Kt-Bs	B×K t
15. Kt-B 5 16. P×B	Kt-B3
17. P-Q4	$KP\times P$
18. P×P	P-Q4 K R-K 1
19. B-K 3	K Ř-K I

The play has turned to Black's advantage. If 20 P×P, then P-Q5 follows.

20. R-QB 1 P-B 5 21. P-KKt4 Kt-K 5

A strong thrust. If 22 B×Kt, P×B; 23 Kt-R 2, Kt-Kt 5 followed by Kt-Q6.

22. B-Kt 1 B-Q3 23. Kt-R 4 B-B 5 24. Q-B 3 B-Kt4

Another keen reply, for if 25 B×B, $Kt\times B$; 26 R×R ch, R×R; 27 Q×P, $Kt\times P$ ch wins.

25. Kt-Kt 2 B×B 26. Q×B R-K 2 27. Q-B4

To meet the threat of Kt-Kt 4, but overlooking a beautiful Q sacrifice.

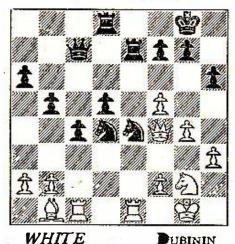
27. ... Q K t×P 28. Q×Q Kt-B 6 ch 29. K-B 1

If K-R 1, Kt×P mate.

Position after 27 ..., QKt×P

BLACK

BOTVINNIK



White to play

29. ...

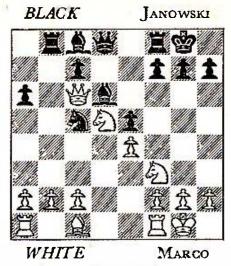
 $Kt(K_5)-Q_7$ mate

A splendid mating position.

GAME 59

From the Ostende Tournament, 1905. "Ruy Lopez"

WHITE.	BLACK
G. Marco	D. Janowski
1. P-K 4	P-K 4
2. Kt-K B 3	Kt-QB3
3. B-Kt 5	P-QR 3
4. B-R 4	Kt-B ₃
5. Kt-B 3	P-Q3
6. P-Q4	Kt-Q2
Tchigorin's Defence.	
7. P×P	$P \times P$
8. Q-Q 5	
Winning a P but at some loss of po	sition.
8	B-Q3
g. B×Kt	$P \times B$
io. Q×P	R-QKt 1
11. Kt-Q5	Castles
12. Castles	
White fails to see what is coming.	
12	Kt-B4
This pretty move wins the Q whate	



White to play

13. P-Q Kt4

B-Kt2

14. P×Kt

15. P×B

 $B \times Q$ $P \times P$

And White resigned on the 27th move.

GAME 60

Played in a Lightning Tournament in America in 1909 at the rate of ten seconds a move.

"Ruy Lopez"

	,
White J. R. Capablanca	Black I. Rosenthal
1. P-K 4 2. Kt-K B 3 3. B-Kt 5 4. Castles 5. P-Q 3 6. R-K 1 7. QKt-Q2 8. P-B 3	P-K 4 Kt-QB 3 Kt-B 3 B-K 2 P-Q3 Castles B-Kt 5 K-R 1
Good enough for a lightning	game, but a useless move.
9. Kt–B 1 10. P–K R 3	Kt–K R 4 B×K t
If B-K 3, 11 Kt×P of course	2.
11. Q×B P-K Kt 3 would be better.	Kt-B ₃
x 11 11 j notice be better	

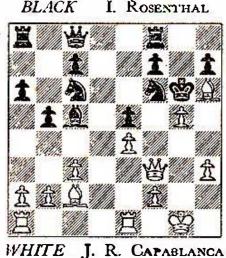
12. P-KKt4 13. B-R 4 QKt4 14. B-B 2 15. Kt-Kt 3 PxP Q-B 1 16. $P \times P$ B-B4 17. Kt-B 5 18. Kt×P

Very good indeed. 18. ... rg. B-R 6ch

20. P-Kt 5

K×**K**t K-Kt3

I. ROSENTHAL



Black to play

20, ...

Kt-R 4

There is no way out. KtxP could be answered by 21 Q-B 6 ch and Kt-Kt 1 allows mate in 7, as follows: 21 Q-B 5 ch, Q x Q; 22 P x Q ch, K-R 4; 23 B-Q; ch, K-R 5; 24 R-K 4 ch, K×P; 25 B-K; 4 ch, K-R 5; 26 B-B 3 ch, K-R 6; 27 B-K; 2 mate.

GAME 61

21. Q-B 5 ch 22. PXQ mate $Q \times Q$

Played in the St. Petersburg Tournament, 1914.

	"Ruy Lopez"	
WHITE	Black	
BERNSTEIN	I. Gunsberg	
1. P-K 4	P-K 4	

1. P-K4 2. Kt-K B 3

Kt-QB3 P-QR3

Kt-B3

3. B-Kt 5 4. B-R 4 5. Castles B-K 2

6. R-K 1	P-Q3
7. B×Kt ch	$P \times \widetilde{B}$
8. P-O ₄	PxP

Tchigorin's move Kt-Q2 is better.

g. Kt×P	B-Q 2
10. Kt-QB3	Castles
11. B-Kt 5	Kt-K 1
12. B×B	Q×B
13. Q-O 3	Q-·K4

The Q starts on an adventure which 8 moves later results in her loss.

14. QR-Q1	Q-QB4 P-Q4
15. P~K 5	P-Q4

This leaves the Kt without a flight square. There was nothing better than P×P; 16 Kt-Kt 3, Q-Q 3; 17 Q-Kt 3, Q-K 2; 18 R×P, B-K 3; 19 Kt-B 5.

16. Kt-Kt 3	Q-Kt5
17. P-QR3	Q-Kt 5
18. Q-K 3	P-Kt 3
19. R-Q4	-

The net tightens.

19	Q-B 4
20. Kt-B 5	B-K 3
21. P-K K t 4	

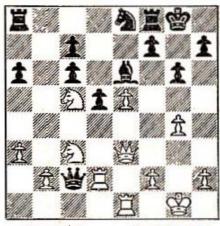
And now there is no escape.

21	$Q \times B P$
22. R-Q2	Resigns

A curious finish with nearly a board full of pieces.

Final Position

BLACK I. GUNSBERG



WHITE BERNSTEIN
Black resigns

Played at Breslau in 1859.

"Ruy Lopez"

WHITE	BLACK
A. ANDERSSEN	Max Lange
1. P-K 4	P-K 4
2. Kt–K B 3	Kt-QB3
3. B-Kt 5	Kt-Q5
4. Kt×Kt	$P \times Kt$
5. B-B 4	Kt-B3
6. P-K 5	P-Q4
7. B-Kt 3	B-K Kt 5
art of one of the finest	combinations on recor

The start of one of the finest combinations on record. Kt-K 5

8. P-B 3

9. Castles

If 9 PxB, Q-R 5 ch; 10 P-Kt 3, KtxKt P with a winning advantage. P-Q6

With great pressure.

10. PXB 11. K-R 1 B-B4ch Kt-Kt 6 ch

Instead of winning the exchange by Kt-B 7 ch, Lange carries out an eleven-move mate in splendid style.

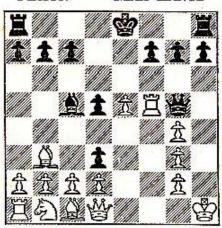
12. P×Kt

Q-Kt4

13. R-B 5

The only move.

BLACK MAX LANGE



WHITE A. ANDERSSEN Black to play

P-K R 4 A bolt from the blue. If 14 R \times Q, P \times P ch and mates next move. White's moves are all forced.

14. P×P

15. P-Kt 4

O-B 7

Another way of getting in.

16. P-Kt 3

 $Q \times Kt P$ $Q \times Kt P$

Resigns
White is reduced to 18 Q×P ch, K×Q; 19 B×P ch, K-K 2; 20
B-Kt 2, Q-R 5 ch; 21 B-R 3, Q×B mate.

GAME 63

Played in the British Championship at Edinburgh, 1920.

"Ruy Lopez"

WHITE	BLACK
P. WENMAN	W. GIBSON
1. P-K 4	P-K 4
2. Kt-K B 3	Kt-QB3
3. B-Kt 5	P-QR3
4. B-R 4	Kt-B 3
5. P-Q3	$P-Q_3$

Considered superior to B-B 4.

6. P-B4

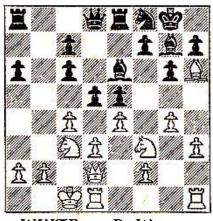
The Duras Variation with a view to preventing P-Q4. It is now out of date.

6. ... P-K Kt 3

7 P-K R 3 is probably better.

7. ... B-Kt 2
8. P-K R 3
9. B-K 3
10. B×Kt
P×B

Position after 14..., P-Q4
BLACK W. GIBSON



WHITE P. WENMAN White to play

R-K 1
12. Q-Q 2
13. Castles Q R
14. B-R6

R-K 1

But he plays it after all and offers a pawn into the bargain. The combination is a clever one.

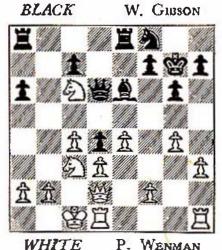
The reply White expected. If 17 Kt-B 3, $P \times BP$; 18 $P \times P$, $B \times BP$; or 17 P-B 4, P-B 3, followed by $P \times BP$ as before.

17. KtxQBP

The intention, but Gibson has a very strong reply.

17. ... P-Q5

Winning a piece for three pawns.



WHITE P. WE White to play

18. Kt-K 2

QxKt

The pawns in this position are not value for the piece.

19. ... 20. Q-B 3 Q-R 5

Threatening mate in two.

20. ... K-Kt 1 21. K-Kt 1 P-QB 4 22. Kt-B 5 B×Kt

Not PxKt because of 23 KtPxP, B-Q2; 24 QR-Kt 1 ch, Kt Kt 3; 25 Px Kt and the advance of the KRP wins.

White still has good chances of attack.

23. KtP×B Q-Q2 24. QR-Kt1 QR-Qt Fine play, concentrating on the weak QP.

25. R-Kt 3 26. O-B 2 27. P-K R 4

0-0 5 $Kt-Q_2$

28. K R-R3

Kt-K4 K-R ı

29. P-B4

Kt-B3

30. Q-R 4

With the intention of picking up another pawn, but it loses. 30 P-R 3 might still have saved the situation.

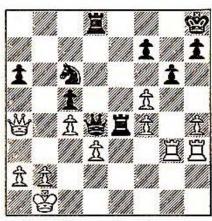
30. . . .

 $\mathbf{R} \times \mathbf{P}$

A splendid double sacrifice which wins against any play.

BLACK

W. GIBSON



P. WENMAN

White to play

If 31 P×R, Q×P ch; 32 K-B 1 (32 Q-B 2, R-Q8 mate), Q-K 8 ch; 33 K-B 2, Kt-Q5 ch; 34 K-Q3, Kt-Kt 4 ch; 35 K-B 2, Q-Q8 mate. Or if 32 R-Q3, Kt-Kt 5 wins.

31. Q×Kt

R-K8ch

32. K-B 2

R-K7ch

33. K-Q 1

 $Q \times Kt P$

Resigns

This game is a fine example of the late Mr. Gibson's style of play.

GAME 64

Played in the St. Petersburg Tournament, 1914. "Ruy Lopez"

> WHITE DR. E. LASKER

Bi.ACK

1. P-K 4

I. GUNSBERG P-K 4

2. Kt-K B 3

Kt-QB3

3. B-Kt 5

P-Q.R3

4. B-R4 Kt-B3 5. Castles P-Q3 6. R-K 1 B-O 2 7. P-B 3 B-K 2 8. P-Q4 Castles g. QKt-Q2 P-Q Kt4 10. B-Kt 3 $P \times P$ II. PXP B-Kt 5 12. Kt-B 1 P-04 13. P-K 5 Kt-K 5 14. Kt-K 3 B-K3 Time has been lost with this Bishop.

15. Q-B 2

Setting a very clever trap into which Black falls.

15. . . . Kt-Kt 5 16. Q-Kt 1 P-K B 4

A mistake. P-QR 4 was necessary, or P-QB4 was playable.

17. P-QR 3

Now the trap works and Black's game falls to pieces.

BLACK I. GUNSBERG



WHITE DR. E. LASKER

Black to play

17. ... Kt-QB3

18. Q-R 2
The move that Black completely overlooked, and which Lasker intended when he played 15 Q-B 2.

18. ... Kt-Kt 4

19. Kt×Kt B×Kt

20. B×P B×B

21. Kt×B

21. Kt×B K-R 1 22. P-B4 B-R 5

23. R-Q 1 Q-K 1

Intending Q-R 4, but the case is hopeless.

24. B-K 3
R-Q 1
Resigns
Because Kt-K 6 gaining the exchange follows. A bright interesting game.

GAME 65

Played in a match at Bath in 1937. "Sicilian Defence"

WHITE BLACK
P. WEYMAN REV. E. W. POYNTON, M.A.
1. P-K 4 P-Q B4

2. P-K B 4

A very old variation of the Sicilian.

2. ... P-K 3 3. Kt-K B 3 Kt-Q B 3 4. Kt-B 3 Kt-B 3

Leading to an interesting game.

5. P-K 5 Kt-Q4 6. P-Q4 Kt×Kt

7. P×Kt P-Q4 8. B-K 3 P×P

Black could have closed the Q side with P-B 5, 9. P×P P-QKt 3

10. P-B 3
9 B-Kt 5 ch would have been answered by 10 K-B 2.

9 B-Kt 5 ch would have been answered by 10 K-B 2.
B-K 2

11. B-Q3 12. Q-B2 Q-B2 P-Kt3

12. Q-B2 P-Kt 3

Starting a strong K side attack.

13. ... B-Q2 14. Kt-Kt 5

Intending to sacrifice a piece after 14 P-K R 3 by 15 Kt×BP, K×Kt; 16 B×P ch, K-Kt 2; 17 B-R 5 with good prospects.

14. ... B×Kt
15. R P×B

Castles Q R

16. K-B 2 Kt-R 4

17. R-R6

With the forced gain of a P in a few moves.

QR-Kt 1

18. QR-R 1 R-Kt 2 19. P-Kt 4 Kt-B 5 20. B-B 1 O-O 1

20. B-B 1 Q-Q 1 21. P-B 5

Threatening 22 P×Kt P, BP×P; 23 B×P, R×B; 24 Q×R, P×Q, 25 R×R and wins.

21. ... 22. P-B 6

Now the Pis won, but great difficulties follow.

BLACK REV. POYNTON



WHITE P. WENMAN
Black to play

Black is secure on the K side and there is no possible entry for White although a pawn up.

28. K-B 2 P-Kt 4 29. K-Kt 3 P-R 3

30. Q×Q

White cannot do better than reduce the position to a R and P ending and try for a win on the Q side.

30. . . . R×Q 31. B×Kt Kt P×B 32. B-R 3 R-Kt i

But with Bishops of different colour the difficulties only seem to increase.

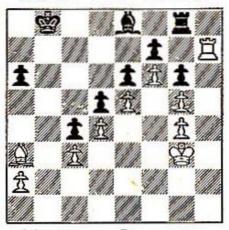
33. K-B 2 K-Kt 2 34. K-K 2 P-R 4 35. B-K 7 P-R 5

This is a mistake because later on it lets the K in at Kt 4. By keeping the P on R 4 Black could probably have secured a draw.

36. K-Q₂ K-R₃ 37. K-B₂ K-Kt₂

K-Kt 4 gave better prospects, although the R could play sound to Q Ki 1. The position of the Black R is very curious.

Position after 32 ..., R-Kt I BLACK REV. POYNTON



WHITE P. WENMAN White to play

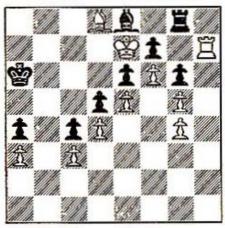
38. K-Kt 2	K-B 1
39. K-R 3	K-Kt 2
40. K-Kt 4	K-Kt 3
41. B-O 6	

Now the White K comes right into the game.

41	K-R 3
42. K-B 5	K-R 2
43. B-K 7	K-Kt 2
44. K-Q6	K-B 1
J. P.P.	

The waiting move is just right.

Position after 47 K-K 7 BLACK REV. POYNTON



WHITE P. WENMAN
Black to play

45	K-Kt 2
46. B-Q8	K-R 3
47. K-K 7	

Now R × P cannot be prevented and the game is won. The White K has made an unusually long tour from K Kt I via K Kt 3 to K B 7, thirteen moves in all.

47	K–Kt 2
48. B-R 5	K-R 3
49. B-Kt 4	K-Kt 4
50. R×P	K-B 3
51. R-B8	Resigns

GAME 66

Played in the Bristol Club Championship, 1940. "Sicilian Defence"

WHITE	Black
C. Welch	N. N.
1. P-K 4	P-Q B 4
2. Kt-K B 3	Kt-QB3
3. P-Q4	$\mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{P}$
4. Kt×P	$Kt \times Kt$
5. Q×Kt	Kt-B 3
alex a sumana ma assa	The V t mount notine age

•bviously a wrong move. The Kt must retire again.

6. P-K 5 Q-R 4 ch

Hoping for 7 P-QKt 4 or 7 B-Q2, to which the reply would be Q-Q4.

7. P-B 3 8. B-K 3 Kt-Kt 1 P-K 3

Position after 10 ..., Q-Q4

BLACK

N. N.



WHITE

C. WELCH

White to play

9. Kt-Q 2

Kt-K 2

Black already has a lost game, for if B-B 4, to Q-K Kt 4 wins. The text-move allows a neat finish.

10. Kt-B4 Q-Q4

Allows mate in three or loss of the Q.

11. Kt-Q6 ch K-Q1
12. Q-Kt 6 ch P×Q
13. B×P mate

GAME 67

Played in a tournament at Birmingham. "Sicilian Defence"

WHITE BLACK B. H. WOOD . MIESES 1. P-K 4 P-Q B 4 Kt-QB3 2. Kt-Q B 3 3. P-K Kt3 P-K Kt 3 4. B-Kt 2 B-Kt 2 5. K Kt-K 2 P-K 3 K Kt-K 2 6. P-Q3 7. B-B4 P-Q4 8. Castles P-Q5 P-K 4 9. Kt-R 4

Black has done well out of the opening play.

10. B-Q 2

O-Q 2

10. B-Q2 11. P-Kt 3

To meet the threat of P-Q Kt 4.

B-Kt 5

12. P-K B 3

13. Kt-Kt 2

14. P-QR 4

15. Kt-B 4

16. Kt P×B

B-Kt 5

B-K3

P-QKt 4

P-Kt 5

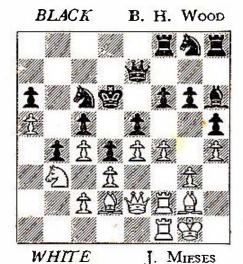
B×Kt

Castles Q R

The position has become one full of interest.

17. P-R 5 P-QR3 18. P-B 4 P-B 3 19. Kt-B 1 QR-B t 20. Kt-Kt 3 P-R4 K-B₂ 21. P-R 4 22. R-Kt 1 B-R 3 23. R-B 2 Kt-K Kt J 24. Q-K 2 Q--K 2

The play enters a critical stage.



White to play

26. P×P White breaks up the game and makes an ingenious sacrifice. 26. ... $Kt \times P$ 27. KtxQP $B \times B$ This is, of course, necessary before P×Kt. 28. Q XB PxKt 29. Q × P ch K-K 3 The K has plenty of room to escape. 30. P. 5 K-B 2 31. Q× P R-Q1 32. Q-Kt 4 Kt-Kt 5 This strong move brings the White K into danger. 33. R-K 2 Q-K 4 34. R-B 3 Kt-K 2 35. P-B 3 R-QKt 1 O-K 3 36. Q-B 4 ch 37. Q×Qch $K \times Q$

39. P-Q4 K R-QKt 1
40. P-Q 5 ch K-K 4
The position is going against White who now brings off an ingenious

draw with the sacrifice of a Rook.

41. R-B 5 ch

P×R

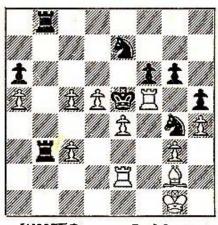
R-Kt 6

41. ... Kt xR leads to the same result.

38. R-B 1

42. P×P ch 43. B-K 4ch 44. B-Kt 2 ch K-K 4 K-B 4

Position after 41 R-B 5 ch BLACK B. H. Wood



WHITE

J. MIESES

Black to play

45. B-K 4 ch 46. B-Kt 2 ch K-K 4 Drawn

Kt-K6 will lose by 47 R×Kt ch, K-B4; 48 R×Kt, R×P; 49 B-K4 ch, K-Kt5; 50 R-Kt7 ch, etc. A pretty ending.

GAME 68

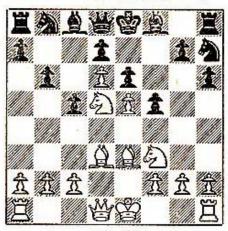
Played in 1901.

"Sicilian Defence"

WHITE	Black
C. Ruck	G. ERNST
Dr. Dyckhoff	H. Starflinger
1. P-K 4	P-Q B 4
2. Kt-K B 3	Kt-QB3
3. Kt-B 3	P-K 3
4. P-Q4	Kt-B ₃
A mistake. P-Q5 should not	t be allowed.
5. P-Q.5	Kt-QKt 1
IfPxP; 6 PxP, Kt-QR4;	7 P-Q.6.
6. P-Q6	P-K R 3
P-K Kt 3 was better.	
7. P-K 5	Kt-R 2
8. B-Q.3	P-B 4
P-K Kt 3 was still correct.	•
9. B-K 3	
A good move to induce P-Q k	Kt 3, stalemating the Queen.
9	P-QKt 3

A winning sacrifice. The Kt must be taken.

BLACK G. ERNST H. STARFLINGER



WHITE C. RUCK
DR. DYCKHOFF

Black to play

 $\begin{array}{ccc}
\text{10.} & & & \text{P} \times \text{Kt} \\
\text{11.} & & & \text{B} \times \text{P} & & & \text{B} \times \text{P}
\end{array}$

There is nothing else, for if K-B 2, 12 Q×Pch and mates next move. A clever finish.

12. Q×P

Resigns

GAME 69

Played at Texas, 1941.

"Sicilian Defence"

Q1C	man Delence
WHITE	Black
I. Horowitz	HRMIKOPOULOS
1. P-K 4	P-Q B4
2. P-Q4	$P \times P$
3. Kt-K B 3	P-K 4
An old move. Of course if 4	
4. P-B ₃	Kt-QB3
5. $P \times P$	B-Kt 5 ch
6. Kt-B ₃	$\mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{P}$
7. Kt×P	Kt-B 3
8. Kt×Kt	KtP×Kt
9. B-Q3	P-Q4
10. PXP	$Kt \times P$
11. Castles	Kt×Kt
12. $P \times Kt$	$\mathbf{B} \times \mathbf{P}$
13. B-R 3	

The game is now concluded by some very brilliant play.

13. ... B×R

14. Q-K 2 ch

A neat way of capturing the Bishop.

14. . . . B-K 3 15. R×B Q-R4

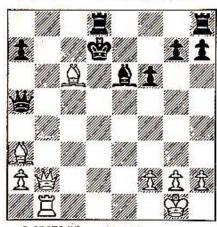
16. Q-Kt 2

Very strong indeed, threatening both Q-Kt 7 and Q×P. Black must castle.

19. B×Pch

A smart finish to a very bright game.

BLACK HRISIKOPOULOS



WHITE I. HOROWITZ
Black to play

19. ... K×B

20. Q-Kt 7 mate

GAME 70

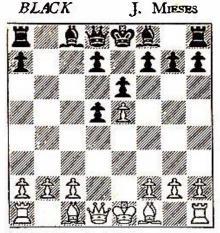
Played in the Munich Tournament in 1900. "Sicilian Defence"

WHITE	BLACK
J. W. SHOWALTER	J. Mreses
1. P-K4	P-Q B 4
2. Kt-KB 3	P-K 3
3. P-Q4	$P \times P$
4. Kt×P	Kt-QB3
5. Kt-QB3	Kt-B ₃
6. Kt×Kt	Kt P×Kt
7. P-K 5	$Kt-Q_4$

8. Kt×Kt

Kt P×Kt

A highly interesting situation in the centre has already arisen.



WHITE J. W. SHOWALTER

W	hite	to	play

9. B-Q3	$P-Q_3$
10. B-K B 4	$Q-B_2$
11. Q-K 2	B-Q 2
12. Castles K R	$P \times P$
13. B×K P	B-Q3
move in Mieres's usual stule	~~

A fine move in Mieses's usual style.

14. B×Kt P

Risky. The simple 14 B x B was better.

14	R-K Kt i
15. B-B 6	$\mathbf{B} \times \mathbf{P}$ ch
16. K-R 1	Q-B 5
va O D c	

This is the move White depended upon.

17	Qxb
18. Q×B	R-Kt 5
19. P-K K t 3	K-K 2
20. P-K B 3	R-Kt 4
21. P-K B 4	R-Kt 5
22. P-B3	QR-KKt1
23. R-B 2	Ã−B 2

Exerting great pressure on White's position.

24. R-K 1 P-K R 4 25. Q-K B 2 K-O I

A clever dodging move to induce $Q \times P$.

26. Q×P

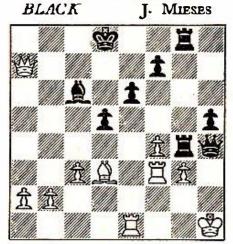
White falls into it because he expects P-R 5 when he would obtain a draw by perpetual check by 27 Q-Kt 8 ch, K-K 2; 28 Q-R 3 ch, etc.

Q-R 5 ch

But he overlooked this brilliant stroke and had to resign at once.
Resigns

If 27 P×Q it is mate in two, and 27 K-Kt 2 loses at once by R×P ch.

Final Position



WHITE J. W. SHOWALTER
White resigns

GAME 71

Played in the British Championship at Southport in 1905. "Sicilian Defence"

WHITE	BLACK
SHERRARD	H. W. SHOOSMITH
I. P-K 4	P-Q B 4
2. Kt-K B 3	P-K 3
3. P-Q4	$\mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{P}$
4. Kt×P	P-QR3
5. Kt-QB3	Q-B 2
6. P-QR3	Kt-KB3
7. B-Q ₃	Kt-B 3
8. B-K 3	P-QKt 4
9. Castles	B-Kt 2
10. Q-K 2	B-K 2
11. P-B 4	
The start of a very well-conducted	attack.
11	P-Q.3
12. QR-Q1	Castles K R
13. K-R 1	
A nice precaution in such position	S.
13	$Kt \times Kt$
14. B×Kt	P-K 4

KR-K1 15. B-K 3 16. Q-B 3 B-K Bı 17. P×P $P \times P$ R-K 3 18. B-Kt 5 19. Q-R 3 Kt-K 1 20. Kt-Q5 Q-B 3 21. B-K 2 Kt-Q3 22. B-R 5 B-B 1 R-R 2 23. Q-K Kt 3

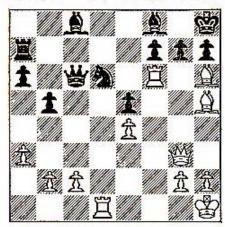
If K t×P; 24 B×P ch, K-R 1; 25 Q-Kt 4, Kt×B; 26 Q×Kt wins. 24. Kt-B 6 ch K-R 1

24. Kt-B 6 ch 25. B-R 6

A delightful position. Black makes a combination to escape the pressure, but there is a flaw in it.

25. ... 26. R×R **R**×**K**t

BLACK H. W. SHOOSMITH



WHITE SHERRARD
Black to play

26. ... Kt×P 27. Q×P ch B×Q 28. R-Q8 ch Resigns

GAME 72

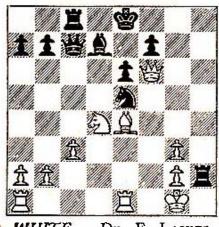
Played in the Championship match in 1907. "French Defence"

WHITE BLACK
DR. E. LASKER F. J. MARSHALL
I. P-K 4 P-K 3
2. P-Q4 P-Q4

3. Kt-QB 3	Kt-K B 3	
4. B-Q3		
Many of the games in this match	opened with these	moves.
4	P-B 4	
5. Kt-B 3	$P \times K'P$	
6. Kt×P	$P \times P$	
7. Kt×Ktch	$P \times Kt$	
8. Kt×P	B-Q2	
9. B-K 3	Kt-B3	
10. B-K 4	QR 4 ch	
11. PB 3	R-B r	
12. Castles	R-K Kt f	
With this move Black starts a liv		
13. R-K 1	cry attack.	
The P might have been captured	d at once	
		2
13	Kt-K 4	
14. B×R P	R-KR I	
With the gain of the open file.		7
15. B-K 4	Q-B 2	
76. B-B 4	$B-Q_3$	
17. B-Kt 3	Kt-B5	
18. Q-B3	v	
White has obtained the mastery	of the position.	
18	$\mathbf{B} \times \mathbf{B}$	
rg. BP× B		
20. O×P	Kt-K 4 R×P	
20. U A1	IV X I	

Very pretty but quite unsound.

BLACK F. J. MARSHALI



WHITE DR. E. LASKER
White to play

21. B-B 5
This simple move wins a piece and kills the combination.
21. ... R-R4

22. R×Kt 23. Q×Q ch 24. P-K Kt 4	*	QQI K×Q R-Kt4
25. Kt-B 3 26. B-O 2 and wins		R-Kt 2

GAME 73

Played in the B.C.F. Tournament at Yarmouth. "French Defence"

Wifte	BLACK
L. PRINS	IVANOFF
1. P-K 4	P-K 3
2. P-Q B 4	P-Q B 3
3. Kt-QB ₃	P-Q4
4. P-Q4	$P \times KP$
5. Kt×P	B-Kt 5 ch
$6 R \Omega_0$	

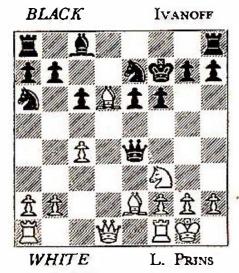
A good sacrifice of a P which should have been refused.

2401-1100 OI W Z	Transcar Strough India Section 10
6	$\mathbf{Q} \times \mathbf{P}$
7. $B \times B$	QxKtch
8. B-K 2	Kt-QR 3
9. B-Q6	

This may almost be said to be a winning move in such a position.

9. ... Kt-K 2
10. Kt-B 3 P-B 3
tt. Castles K-B 2

This brings the game to an abrupt termination by losing the Queen.



White to play

12. B-Q3 Resigns For if Q-Kt 5, of course 13 Kt-K 5 ch.

GAME 74

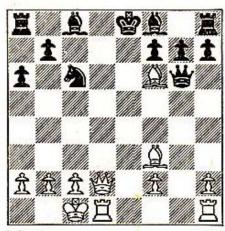
Played in the Carlsbad Tournement, 1911. "French Defence"

White Black	
A. Niemzowitch S. Alapin	
1. P-K 4 P-K 9	
2. P-Q4 P-Q4	
3. Kt-QB3 Kt-KB3	
4. $P \times P$ $Kt \times P$	
An unusual move at this stage.	
5. Kt-B3 P-QB4	
6. Kt×Kt Q×Kt	7.
7. B-K 3 $\widetilde{P} \times P$	
8. $Kt \times P$ P-QR 3	
9. B-K 2 Q×KtP	
Black grabs at the Kt P with the usual result.	
10. B-B 3 QKt 3	
11. Q-Q ₂ P-K ₄	
12. Castles QR	
This sacrifice leads to one of the most brilliant finishes on	record.
12 P×Kt	100010.
13. B × Q P Kt-B 3	

BLACK

A real problem move.

S. ALAPIN



WHITE A. NIEMZOWITCH Black to play

14. ... Q×B 15. K R-K 1 ch B-K 2 If B-K 3; 16 B×Kt ch, P×B; 17 Q-Q 7 mate. 16. B×Kt ch K-B 1 If P×B; 17 Q-Q8 mate. Or B-Q2; 17 Q×Bch, K-B1; 18 Q-Q8 ch, R×R; 19 R×R ch; B×R; 20 R-K8 mate.

17. Q-Q8 ch
18. R-K8 mate

GAME 75

Played in the Carlsbad Tournament in 1923. "French Defence"

WHITE	- 4	BLACK
STR G. A. THOMAS		Dr. S. Tarrasch
1. P-K 4		PK 3
2. P-Q4		P-Q4
3. Kt-QB 3		Kt-KB3
4. B-Kt 5		B-Kt 5
5. P-K 5		P-K R 3
$6 R \Omega_0$		

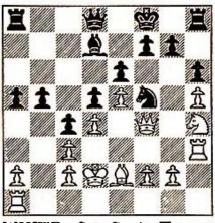
6 P×Kt, P×B; 7 P×P, R-Kt 1; 8 Q-R 5 also leads to an interesting game.

6	$\mathbf{B} \times \mathbf{K} \mathbf{t}$
7. P×B	Kt-K 5
8. Q-Kt 4	K-B 1
9. P-K R 4	P-QB4
ro. R-R 3	

A usual move in such positions.

10	Kt-QB3
11. B-Q3	Kt×B
12. K×Kt	P-B 5
13. B-K 2	Kt-K 2

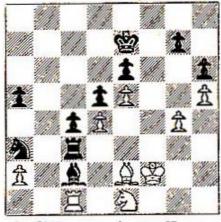
Position after 17 ..., Kt-B 4
*BLACK Dr. S. TARRASCH



WHITE SIR G. A. THOMAS White to play

```
14. Kt-B 3
                                         B-Q2
         15. Q-B4
                                         P-Q Kt4
                                         P-R 4
         16. P-R 5
                                        Kt-B<sub>4</sub>
         17. Kt-R 4
  This strong reply causes White to lose two moves. A long and interesting
fight is now in prospect.
         18. Kt-B 3
                                        P-Kt 5
         19. P-Kt 4
                                        P \times P ch
        20. K-Q 1
 20 K x P would be met by R-QKt 1 followed by Q-Kt 3.
                                        Kt-K 2
        20. ...
        21. Q-K 3
                                        Q-Kt 3
        22. Q×B P
                                        Kt-B3
        23. K-Q2
                                        K-K 2
        24. K R-R 1
                                        Q--Kt 5
        25. QR-QKt t
                                        Q \times Q \operatorname{ch}
                                        QR~QKt t
        26. K × Q
 Black enters on the end game with some advantage.
        27. Kt-R 4
 A useless move with the Kt, it just returns again.
        27. ...
                                        Kt-R 2
                                        Kt-Kt 4 ch
        28. Kt-B 3
                                        Kt_R 6
        29. K-Q 2
        30. R×R
                                        R \times R
        31. R-R 1
 A peculiar defence and a good one.
                                        B-R 5
        31. ...
        32. Kt-K 1
                                        P-B 3
                                        P \times P
        33. P-B 4
        34. B P×P
                                        R-K Bı
        35. R-B 1
                                        R-B 5
        36. P-B 3
                                        R-B 7
        37. Kt-B 3
                                        B-B 7
                                        R-Ki 7
        38. K-K 3
        39. Kt-K 1
                                        R-Kt6 ch
        40. K-B 2
 A serious mistake. 40 B-B 3 would have won for White here.
                                        R \times BP
 The P can be safely captured.
                                        B \times B
        41. B-Q1
        42. R×R
                                        Kt-Kt 4
        43. R-K Kt 3
                                        Kt× P
        44. P-Kt 5
                                        B \times P
        45. 1'×P
                                        P \times P
        46. R-K R 3
                                        B-Q8
        47. R×P
                                        Kt-B3
        48. R-R 7 ch
                                        K-Q 1
        49. K-K 3
                                        Kt \times P
```

Position after 40 ..., R × B P BLACK Dr. S. TARRASCH



WHITE SIR G. A. THOMAS White to play

B-Q4

P-B 8(Q) ch K-K 6

		vviiite to pary
	50. K-Q 2	B-R 5
	51. K-B 3	B-Q 2
	52. K-Q4	Kt-B 3 ch
	53. K-B 5	K-B2
	54. Kt-B 3	P-B 6
	55. Kt-Q4	Kt×Kt
	56. K×Kt	P-B 7
	57. R-R 1	B-K i
	58. R-QB1	B-Kt 3
	59. K-B 5	K-Q2
	60. P-R 4	K-K 2
(A)	61, K-Q4	K-Q3
	62. K-B 3	K-B 4
	63. R-K 1	B-K 5
	64. R-K Kt 1	P-Q5 ch
	65. K-Q2	B-B 4
	66. R-Kt 8	K-Kt 5
	67. R~K R 8	P-Q6
	68. R-R 4 ch	K-B 4
	69. R-R 8	B-K5
	70. R-Q K t 8	B-B 3
	71. R-Kt 3	B-K 5
	,	K-Q 5
	72. R-Kt 5 ch	K-Q y
A + 100	73. R×P	D but it is too loss to be of any use
N1 128	s wille has gained a	a P, but it is too late to be of any usc.

Tarrasch scored a well deserved success in this game.

73.

74. R-R 7 75. K×Q Resigns

GAME 76

Played at Yeovil, 1938.

"French Defence"

White	Black
P. Wenman	H. Streeter
1. P-K 4	P-K 3
2. Q-K 2	3
	rgotten, but always leading to an
interesting game.	, ,
2	Kt-K 2
	to be B-K 2; 3 P-Q Kt3, B-B 3;
4 P-K 5, B-K 2; 5 Q-Kt 4, B-B 1.	
3. P-QKt 3	P-Q4
4. P-K 5	P-Q B 4
5. B-Kt 2	QKt-B3
6. P-QR 3	Kt-Kt 3
7. P-Kt 3	P-Kt 3
8. P-K R 4	
These sort of moves are part of the	
8	Q-B 2
9. Kt-K B 3	B-Kt 2
10. P-R 5	K Kt-K 2
11. Kt-B3	P-QR 3
12. B-Kt 2	Kt-B4
13. Kt-Q1	R-B 1
14. R-QB 1	KKt-Q5
15. Kt×Kt	Kt×Kt
16. B×Kt	$P \times B$
17. P-Q R 4	P-Q6
A good move which gives Black th	
18. Q×P	Q×Pch
19. K-B 1	B-B 4
20. R-R 4	1 ette ale
A very odd shot. White starts to w	D D o
20 21. Kt-B 3	P-R 3
	lav
And the pieces start to come into p	
22. R-K 1	Castles Q-B 2
23. R-K Kt4	K R-K 1
24. P-Kt 4	A IC-A I
To enable the Q to get to K 3.	
24	В-В 1
25. Q-K 3	K-R 1
26. K-Kt 1	QR-Q1
27. B-B 1	× · ·
This B is bound for Kt 1!	

27. ... 28. P-Q.4 R-K 2 R-B 1

This move wins three pawns. The White attack must either succeed very shortly, or Black will win for certain on the Qside.

BLACK H. STREETER



WHITE P. WENMAN
White to Play

29. Kt-Q I 30. B-Q 3 31. P-Kt 5 Q×P Q×P P×P

32. B-Kt i

The B has got to Kt I and if the Q can get to Q3 White will win, as after P-B 4 comes R-Kt 6 and P-Kt 4. But Black can still prevent it.

Q-B 5

Position after 37 B-Kt 6
BLACK H. STREETER



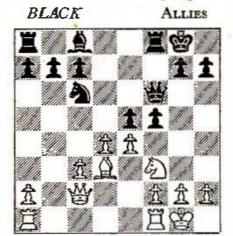
WHITE P. WENMAN
Black to play

33. Kt-Kt 2	Q- B6
34. Kt-Q3	
It is peculiar how this Kt works from	
34	K R-B 2
35. Q-B 4	Q-R 6
36. Kt–K 5	Q-K2
37. B-Kt 6	
At this highly interesting juncture th	e game was abandoned as drawn
as no further time was available. Th	ere are many possibilities, but I
think White can force a win as follows.	
37	P-B 3
If $P-B_4$, 38 $B\times P$.	
38. Kt-B 7 ch	K-Kt I
39. $Kt \times P$ ch	P×Kt
If K-R 1; 40 Kt-B 7 ch, K-Kt 1;	
mate.	4. 1 It of the outsing 4. 1 It /
40. R×P	Q×R
41. B-B 5 ch	K-B ₂
42. B×Qch	K×B
	B-K 2
43. R-Kt 6	
44. R×P	R-B8 ch
45. K-Kt 2	P-Kt 5
46. P-Kt4	R(B i)-B6
47 P-Kt 5 and wins	
A game full of interesting play.	
GAME	77
Played at Hamburg in 1902.	
"Queen's Gambi	Declined"
Wните	BLACK
72 4 5.4	ALLIES
1. P-Q4	P-Q4
2. P-QB4	P-K 3
3. Kt-QB3	Kt-K B 3
4. B-Kt 5	B-K 2
5. Kt-B 3	Kt-B 3
An unusual move at this stage whi	ch turns out well in the present
instance.	
6. P-K 3	$P \times P$
7. B×P	Castles
8. В-Q ₃	Kt-Q4
$g. B \times B$	$\mathbf{Q} \times \mathbf{B}^{T}$
10. Castles	Kt×Kt
11. P×Kt	P-K ₄
12. Q-B 2	P-K B 4
12. <u>Y-D</u> 2	1-12 D 4

If White has no better line the 5 Kt-B 3 variation gives Black a good game.

13. P-K 4

Q-B 3



WHITE F. J. MARSHALL
White to play

14. PxBP	$\mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{P}$
15. P×P	K-R I
Of course if Ktx P, 16 Q-B 4 ch.	
16. Q-B 3	P-QR4
17. QR-Kt 1	Kt-Kt 5
18. B-K 4	$B \times P$
19. B×B	$\mathbf{Q} \times \mathbf{B}$
20. Q×P	R-B 2
21. Q-K 5	Q-Q2
22. P-Q Ř 3	Kt-Q4

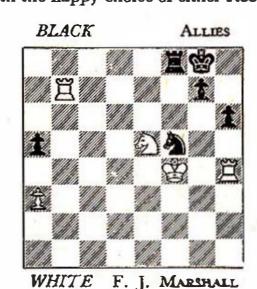
Position of ter 26 ... Kt-R 6 ch

WHITE F. J. MARSHALL White to play

An interesting situation in which the chances should be about even. 23. K R-B 1 Kt-B 5 24. Kt-Kt 5 R-B4 25. Q-K 4 0-04 26. R-B 5 Kt-R 6 ch With this very pretty move Black obtains an advantage out of the complications of the last few moves. The reply is forced. 27. K-B 1 $\mathbf{R} \times \mathbf{P} \operatorname{ch}$ 28. K-K 1 QxQch 29. KtXQ RXP P-R 3 30. RXKtP The end-game is far from being won yet, and is of great interest. 31. Kt-Q6 R-Kt 5 32. R-R 5 Kt-Kt 4 33. P-K R 4 Kt-B6ch 34. K-B 2 Kt×QP 35. Kt-B 7 ch K-Kt I R-B 1 ch 36. Kt-K 5 RXP 37. K-K 3 38. R×R Kt-B4ch

Leaving Black with the happy choice of either Rook.

39. K-B4



Black to play

39	Kt-Q3 ch
40. R-B 7	Kt×R
41. Kt-Kt 6	R-K 1
42. R-R 3	K-R 2
43. R-K Kt 3	Kt-Kt4
44. Kt-K 5	P-Kt 3
45. R-Kt 3	Kt-K 3ch
46. K-Kt 3	Kt-B4

47. R-K 3 48. Kt-Kt 4 49. Kt×R and wins $Kt-Q_2$ $R \times R$ ch $P-R_5$

A very hard fought game.

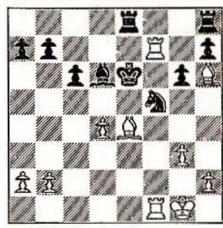
GAME 78

Played in the Ostende Tournament, 1905. Brilliancy prize game. "Dutch Defence"

WHITE	BLACK
R. TEICHMANN	M. Tchigorin
1. P-Q4	P-K B 4
2. P-QB4	P-K 3
3. P-K Kt 3	P-Q.4
4. B-Kt 2	P-B 3
5. Kt-QB3	Kt-Q2
5. Kt-QB3 6. P×P	$KP\times P$
7. Kt-R 3	QKt-B3
The last two moves are very p	eculiar.
8. Castles	$B-Q_3$
9. P-B 3	Kt-K 2
. 10. P-K 4	
Opening the game with great	effect.
10,	$\mathbf{B} \mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{P}$
11. P×P	$P \times P$
r2. Kt×P	$Kt\times Kt$
r3. B×Kt	$\mathbf{B} \times \mathbf{K} \mathbf{t}$

Position after 19 ..., Kt-B4

BLACK M. TCHIGORIN



WHITE R. TEICHMANN White to play

15. QxB Q-Q2 $K \times Q$ 16. QxQch Some grand play follows from this simple looking position. 17. B-R6 QR-K 18. R-B 7 K-K 3 19. QR-KB1 Kt-B4 This wins the exchange, but falls into a mating nct. 20. B×Kt ch KxR 21. B-Kt 4 ch B-B 5 Forced because if K-Kt 1, 22 B-Q 1, and 23 B-Kt 3 ch, and if 21 K-K 2 at once 22 B-Kt 5 mate. 22. R×B ch K-K 2

P-Kt 3

If K-Kt 1, 23 B-K 6 ch, and 24 R-B 8 mate.

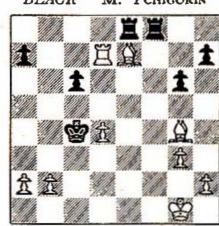
23. B-Kt 5 ch $K-Q_3$ 24. R-B 7 K-Q4

25. R x Kt P KR-B1 26. R-Q 7 ch K-B 5 27. B-K 7

A beautiful final combination.

14. Q-R 5 ch

BLACK M. TCHIGORIN



R. TEICHMANN WHITE Black to play

27. . . . 28. B-K 2 mate R-KRI

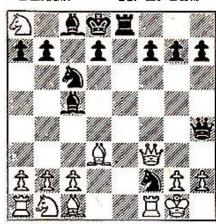
GAME 79

"Scotch Game"

WHITE	BLACK
A. N. OTHER	H. E. Bird
1. P-K 4	P-K 4
2. Kt-KB 3	Kt-QB3
3. P-Q4	$P \times P$

4. Kt×P Q-R5 5. Kt-Kt 5 B-B 4 6. Q-B3 Kt-B3 Leading to brilliant play. 7. KtxPch K-Q1 8. Kt×R R-K I 9. B-Q3 KtxP A clever way of keeping up the attack. 10. Castles Kt×P After this White cannot save the game.

BLACK H. E. BIRD



WHITE A. N. OTHER White to play

11. R×Kt
12. B-B i
13. Q×B P
14. K-R i

Cor R×B ch; 15 R×R, Kt×Kt6 mate.
15. K-Kt i

R-K 8 ch
Kt-Q 5
Kt-K 7 ch
Kt-K 6 ch
R×B mate

A bright little game.

GAME 80

"Scotch Game"

WHITE	BLACK
Kelisch	Anderssen
1. P-K 4	P-K 4
2. Kt-K B 3	Kt-QB 3
3. P-Q4	$P \times P$
4. B-B 4	$B-B_4$
5. Castles	$P-Q_3$
5. Castles 6. P-B 3	B-K Kt 5

This move was introduced by Anderssen and was found to upset the whole of White's variation.

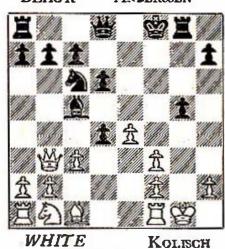
7. Q-Kt3
8. B×Pch
9. B×Kt

Steinitz considered 9 P×B was better.

9. ... R×B 10. P×B P-K Kt4

There is no defence to this very fine move.

BLACK ANDERSSEN



White to play

11. Q-Q1 12. P-Kt 4 Q-Q2 B-Kt 3

13. B-Kt 2 P-Q6

14. Q×P 15. Q-K 2 Kt-K 4 Q-R6

16. Kt-Q2 P-Kt 5
Resigns

For if 17 P-K B 4, P-Kt 6 wins at once.

GAME SI

•ne of twenty played at Hampstead simultaneously in 1902, and a quick loss for Pillsbury. "Vienna Game"

WHITE BLACK H. N. PILLSBURY ALLIES 1. P-K 4 P-K 4 2. Kt-QB3 Kt-KB3 3. P-B4 P-Q 4 Ki×P 4. P×KP P-K B4 5. Q-B 3 6. P-O3 Kt×Kt 7. $P \times Kt$ P-Q 5

This strong move frequently turns to Black's advantage.

8. B-Kt 2

Kt-K2, PxP; 9 P-Q4 is an alternative.

9. B×P

 $P \times P$ B-Kt₅

This excellent move was probably unexpected. If 10 B×B, Q-R 5 ch with great advantage.

10. Kt-K 2

Kt-B 3 Castles

11. Q-Kt 3

P-B 5

Again good. If 13 Kt×P, B×B ch; 14 K×B, Q-Q 5 ch, etc.

13. Q-B2

 $B \times B ch$

14. K×B

Very risky. It was better to give up the P by 14 Kt×B.

14. ...

Q-K 2

BLACK

ALLIES



WHITE H. N. PILLSBURY
White to play

15. P-Q4

White still persists in holding the P with the result that he is mated.

15. ... 16. K-Q3 Q-Kt 5 ch B-B 4 mate

Pillsbury was not often mated in 16 moves.

GAME 82

Played at Paris in 1905.

"Vienna Opening"

WHITE BLACK
AMATEUR DR. B. LASKER

1. P-K 4
2. Kt-QB3
3. P-Q3
P-Q3

A very poor variation.

3. ... Kt-B₃
4. P-QKt₃

This kind of move shows Dr. Lasker that he can take liberties.

P-Q4

The natural reply.

5. B-Kt 5 6. Kt×P

PxP Kt×Kt

This sacrifice is not perfectly sound, but is good enough against a weak opponent.

7. $B \times Q$ 8. K-K 2

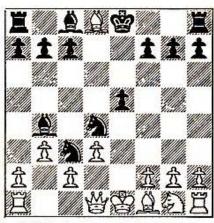
B-Kt 5 ch Kt-B 6 ch

9. K-K 1

Kt-Q5

The surprise move instead of recapturing the Q.

BLACK DR. B. LASKER



WHITE

AMATEUR

White to play

10. Q-O2

B-Kt 5

Another unexpected move.

11. B-Kt 5

Kt-K 5

Very pretty, but it should not have been sufficient. If 12 P×Kt, Kt×P mate.

12. Q X B

Kt×P mate

White should have played 12 P-K B 3, when would follow Kt×Q; 13 BXKt, KtXQBPch; 14 K-Q1, BXB; 15 KXKt in White's favour. Or Black could play 14 Kt × R, 15 B × B, B-B 4, and the result is doubtful.

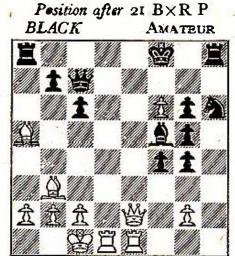
GAME 83

A charming blindfold game played in Vienna in 1901. "Vienna Opening"

WHITE	BLACK
H. N. PILLSBURY	AMATEUR
1. P-K 4	P-K 4
2. Kt-QB 3	Kt-QB3
3. P-B 4	

The Gambit is very strong preceded by Kt-QB 3. PxP 4. Kt-B3 P-K Kt4 5. P-K R 4 P-Kt5 Kt-R₃ 6. Kt-Kt 5 This is an improvement on the usual P-K R 3 forcing White to sacrifice the Kt. 7. B-B 4 Kt-K4 P-K B 3 8. B-Kt 3 Kt-Kt 3 9. P-Q4 10. P-R 5 PxKt $P \times P$ 11. P×Kt A very pretty and singular position. BLACK AMATEUR WHITE H. N. PILLSBURY White to play 12. P-K 5 B-Kt 2 13. Kt-Q5 P-Q3 P×P 14. Q-K 2 15. P×P P-B 3 16. Kt-B 6ch BxKt 17. PxBch K-B 1 18. B-Q2 P-R 4 This kind of move is usually a signal of distress. 19. Castles Q R Q-B 2 B-B 4 20. K R-K 1 21. BXRP The finish is in Pillsbury's best style. P-B 6 21. ... 22. Q-K 3 Q-B523. Q×Q $P \times Q$ 24. B-Kt 4 ch P-B 4. 25. Bx P mate

A grand game for blindfold play.



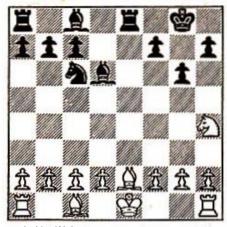
WHITE H. N. PILLSBURY
Black to play

GAME 84

Played in the Monte Carlo Tournament in 1902. "Petroff Defence"

1 CL	1011 Describe
WHITE	BLACK
I. Gunsberg	C. SCHLECHTER
1. P-K 4	P-K 4
2. Kt-K B 3	Kt-KB 3
3. Kt×P	$P-Q_3$
4. Kt-K B 3	$\mathbf{K} \mathbf{t} \times \mathbf{P}$
5. Kt-B 3 6. Q-K 2	P-Q4
	B-K 2
An interesting offer of a pawn	
7. Kt×Kt	$P \times Kt$
8. Q×P	Castles
9. B-Q3	14
With the threat of a sudden fi	
9	P-K Kt 3
10. Q-Q4	$B-Q_3$
11. Q-K R4	R-K 1 ch
12. B-K 2	$Q \times Q$
13. Kt×Q	Kt-B3
Black a P down has all the pro-	-
14. P-QB 3	P-KKt4
15. Kt–B 3	P-Kt 5
	Kt-K4
17. P-Q4	Kt-Q 6 ch
18. K-B 1	B-K B 4
19. P-QKt 3	P-Q R 4
20. B-K 3	P-R 5

Position after 13 ..., Kt-B 3 BLACK C. SCHLECHTER



WHITE GUNSBERG

White to play

21. P-QKt 4	P-R 6
Black has established a	winning position.

22. BxKt 23. K-K 1

24. K-Q2

25. P-B 3 26. P-Kt 3

27. B-B 4

28. P×B

position.

BxBch

P-K B 4 B-QB5

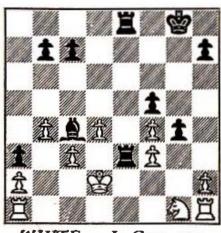
R-K3 QR-KI

BxB **R-K** 6

Resigns After 29 P×P, P×P; 30 P-R 3, P-Kt 6; White is in a stalemate

Final Position

BLACK C. SCHLECHTER



WHITE I. GUNSBERG

White resigns

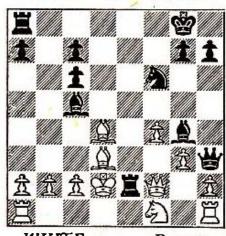
GAME 85

Played in a tournament at Tiflis in 1937. "Philidor Defence"

WHITE	BLACK
RAUSER	ILYN-GENEVSKI
1. P-K 4	P-K 4
2. Kt-K B 3	$P-Q\hat{3}$
3. P-Q4	$\mathbf{P} \times \widetilde{\mathbf{P}}^{-}$
4. Kt×P	Kt-KB3
5. P-K B 3	•
A peculiar move which can h	ardly be expected to turn out well
5	P-Q4
A forcible reply.	
6. P-K 5	Kt-Q2
7. P-K B 4	
With the loss of a move.	
7	Kt-QB3
8. $Kt \times Kt$	$P \times Kt$
9. B-Q3	Q-R 5 ch
ro. P-Kt 3	Q-R 6
11. Q-B 3	B-B 4
12. B-K 3	Castles
13. Kt-Q2	P-B 3
This excellent move opens up	
14. P×P	R-K r
15. Kt-B 1	Kt×P
16. K-Q2	B-Kt 5
17. Q-B 2	P-Q5
The end of the combination	winning a piece.

Final Position

BLACK ILYN-GENEVSKI



WHITE

RAUSER

White resigns

18. B×P

R-K 7 ch

Resigns
Because if 19 B×R, Kt-K 5 ch; 20 K-K 1, Kt×Q; 21 B×Kt, R-K 1 ends the struggle.

GAME 86

Played at Bristol, April, 1941.

"Philidor Defence"

WHILE	BLACK
P. WENMAN	N. N.
1. P-K 4	P-K4
2. Kt-KB3	$P-Q_3$
3. P-Q4	Kt-Q2
4. B-QB4	P-K R 3
A weak move to prevent Kt-Kt 5.	It allows a sound sacrifice.
5. $P \times P$	$P \times P$
$6.\;\;\mathbf{B}\times\mathbf{P}\;\mathbf{ch}$	$\mathbf{K} \times \mathbf{B}$
7 Kty Pch	K-R 2

9. Q-B3 ch 10. B-K3

8. Kt-QB3

Keeping the checks in reserve and hoping for Q-B 3.

10. ... Q-B 3

11. B-Q4ch

This third sacrifice gives a forced win.

11. ... K×B

12. Q-Q 1 ch

BLACK

N. N.

B-Kt 5 K×Kt



WHITE

P. WENMAN

Black to play

If K-B 4; 13 Q-Q 5 ch, K-Kt 3; 14 Q-Kt 5 mate. 13. Q-Q5 ch K-B5 K-Kt 5 14. P-Kt 3 ch If K-B 6; 15 P-K 5 ch, K-K t5; 16 P×Q, K-R 6; 17 Q-B 5 ch, K-Kt 7; 18 Castles QR, and 19 QR-Kt 1 mate. 15. P-R 3 ch K-B6 16. P-K 5 mate GAME 87 "Philidor Defence" WHITE BLACK P. Morphy BARNES 1. P-K 4 P-K 4 2, Kt-K B 9 P-Q3 3. P-Q4 P-K B 4 4. PXKP Steining says 4 P×BP is best. $BP \times P$ 5. Kt-Kt 5 P-Q4 6. P-K 6 B-B 4 7. Kt-B 7 The correct move is 7 Kt×K P and if B-K 2, 8 Q-Kt 4. Q-B 3 8. B-K 3 P-Q5 9. B-Kt 5 Q-B 4 A pretty position. P. MORPHY BLACKWhite to play QxB 10. Kt×R 11. B-B4 Kt-B 7 was much better. Kt-QB3

 $\mathbf{Q} \times \mathbf{P}$

12. Kt-B 7

13. R-B 1
14. P-K B 3

This error instead of 14 Kt-Q 2 gives Morphy his opportunity.

14. ... Kt-Q Kt 5

15. Kt-R 3

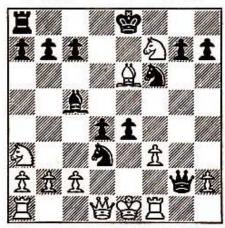
This and the next move constitute a brilliant combination.

16. B×B

Kt-Q 6 ch

If 17 P×Kt, B-Kt 5 ch and mate next move.

BLACK P. MORPHY



WHITE

BARNES

White to play

17. Q×Kt	$P \times Q$
18. Castles	$\mathbf{B} \times \mathbf{K} \mathbf{t}$
19. B-Kt 3	P-Q.7 ch
20. K-Kt 1	B-B 4
21. Kt-K 5	K-B i
22. Kt-Q3	R-K 1
23. Kt×B	$Q \times R$
T	~

Resigns
If 24 R × Q it is mate in two of course.

GAME 88

Played by correspondence about 1861.

"Ponziani Opening"

I Onbian Q	Permag
Whne	BLACK
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	GLASOOW
1. P-K 4	P-K 4
2. Kt-K B 3	P-K 4 Kt-QB 3
3. P-B 3	
Also known as Staunton's Opening.	
3	Kt-B3

P-Q4 also leads to highly interesting play.

4. P-Q4 Kt×K P 5. P×P Staunton used to play P-Q5 with great success here. It has been claimed that the strongest move here is B-B 4. 6. B-QKt 5 B-QB4 7. Kt-Q4 Castles 8. BxKt $P \times B$ q. Castles B-O 2 10. P-B 3 Kt-Kt 4 11. K-R 1 P-B 3 12. B×Kt PxB 13. Kt-Q2 R-Kı 14. R-K 1 B-Kt 3 15. P-K 6 The real play begins at this point, B-B 1 P-B 4 16. Q-R 4 17. Q-B6 B-Kt 2 18. Q × Q B $P \times Kt$ 19. P-Q B4 A strong reply which causes Black serious difficulty. B-R 4 19. ... 20. P-K 7 O-Q3 21. P-B 5 22. P-QKt 4) R-Kt 1 The only way to save the piece. 23. P-B 6 Excellent play in conjunction with the sacrifice which follows. 23. ... $Q-Q_3$ BLACKGLASGOW



WHITE Newcastle-upon-Tyne White to play

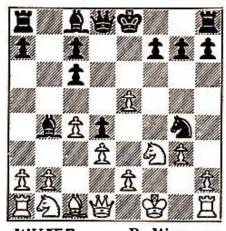
24. P×B

This sacrifice is proved sound many moves later.

 $R \times Q$ 25. P×R P-B 4 The only defence available. 26. QR-Kt 1 Q-Kt 1 27. P-R 6 The advanced P is well supported now. P-B 5 27. . . . 28. R-Kt 5 P-O 6 P-B6 2q. RXP 30. R×P Another necessary sacrifice. The Rook beats the Black Queen. PxKt 30. . . . 31. RXP K-B 2 32. R-Q7 Q-B 5 In order to reach Q-Kt 5. 33. P-QR3 P-R 4 34. R-Q8 P-Kt 5 35. P×P Q-B 7 36. R-QKt 1 $R \times P$ 37. R(Q8)-Q1 A finishing touch to a very fine game. Q-K 7 37. . . . 38. P-Kt 8(Q) Resigns GAME 89 Played in a match at Bristol, 1939. "Irregular Opening" WHITE BLACK P. WENMAN DR. R. M. NORMAN 1. P-KKt3 Not often seen nowadays, but leading to an interesting game. P-Q4 2. P-QB4 P-Q5 The reply to P×P would be 3 Q-R 4 ch. 3. P-B 4 Kt-KB3 4. B-Kt 2 Kt-B3 P-K 4 5. P-Q3 A natural attempt to open the game, but it does not turn out well. Black is unable to recover the P. 6. B×Kt ch $P \times B$ 7. P×P Kt-Kt₅ 8. Kt-K B 3 B-Kt5ch q. K-B :

A good move. The Black B is left in a loose position and Black must give up another P. If Q-K 2 the B is lost by 10 P-Q R 3, etc.

BLACK DR. R. M. NORMAN



WHITE P. WENMAN

P-B 3

Black to play

This is really the winning move. Black has no real compensation for the two pawns down.

10. . . . R-QKt 1 11. Q×P ch B-Q 2

.

9. . . .

12. Q-K 4 Kt×P
13. Kt×Kt B-R 6 ch
14. K-Kt 1

This blocks the R, but it is a better move than K-B 2.

14. ... P×Kt

15. Q×Pch K-B 1

Both Kings are dislodged now.

16. P-R 3

17. P-Q Kt 4

B-K 2

R-Kt 3

18. Kt-Q2 R-K3
This drives the Q out of the game for a time

This drives the Q out of the game for a time.

19. Q-K R 5 R-K R 3

20. Q-R 5
A long shot, but the Q cannot be pursued again.
20. ... R-K 3

21. Kt-K 4
White still has an awkward game to manage.

21. ... R×Kt An expected sacrifice, it is Black's best chance.

22. P×R P-Q 6 23. B-K 3

The saving clause.

23. ...

24. Q-Q 5

25. K-B 2

P×P

Q-K 1

P-B 9

Position after 21 ..., RXKt
BLACK DR. R. M. NORMAN



White to play

26. Q-K 5	QB 2 ch
27. Q-B4	B-B 3
28. B-B 5 ch	K-K 1
29. P-K 5	

The time limit was pressing here. Q-Kt 8 ch would lead to complications after B-Q r dis. ch.

29. ... B×P
30. Q×Qch
31. QR-K 1
32. KR×B

The shortest road. The end-game is won.

32. . . . $P \times R(Qch)$ B-B 3 33. K×Q 34. R-Q1 P-QR4 35. R-Q.7 ch K-Kt 3 36. P×P R-R 1 $\mathbf{R} \times \mathbf{R}$ 37. R-R 7 B-K 4 38. $B \times R$ 39. B-Kt 6 Resigns

GAME 90

Played at Budapest in 1897.

"Irregular Game"

WHITE BLACK CHAROUSEK BRODY

1. P-QKt 4

There are several examples of this peculiar move in first-class play.

1. ... P-Q4

P-K 3 3. P-K 3 Kt-KB3 4. P-Kt 5 Certainly a very curious idea, but there appears to be no objection

B-Q3 5. Kt-K B 3 QKt-Q2 6. P-B 4 P-QKt 3 7. B-K 2 B-Kt 2 8. Castles Castles 9. Kt-B 3 P-B 3

10. KtP×P BXP II. PXP P×P 12. R-B 1

2. B-Kt 2

it.

White has come out of the opening with at least an equal game.

P-QR3 12. ...

13. B-O 3 B-Kt 2

14. B-Kt 1 Kt-K4

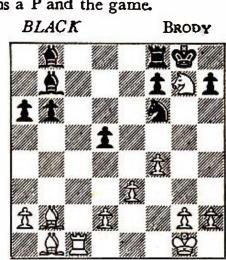
15. Kt×Kt **B**×**K**t 16. P-B4 B-Q3

17. Kt-K 2 R-B I 18. Kt-Q4 $R \times R$ Q-B 2 19. QXR Black hopes to hring about equality by exchanges, but overlooks his

20. Kt-B 5 21. R×Q 22. Kt×P

opponent's intention.

This fine move wins a P and the game.



 $\mathbf{Q} \times \mathbf{Q}$

B-Kt I

Black to play

CHAROUSEK

K×**K**t 23. P-K Kt 4

WHITE

The piece is tegained however Black plays. P-R 3 23. ... 24. P-Kt 5 PxP R-B₁ 25. PXP 26. BxKtch K-Kt I 27. R-B 1 R-B5 28. B-Q4 B-Q3 The position is now hopeless. 29. B-R 7 ch K×B 30. R×Pch Resigns

GAME 91

Played at Bristol in February, 1941.

"Irregular Opening"

WHITE	BLACK
P. Wenman	N. N.
1. P-K 4	P-K 4
2. Kt-KB 3	Kt-QB3
3. B-B4	P-K R 3
4. P-Q 4	P-Q3
5. P×P	$\mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{P}$
δ . B×P ch	KK 2
7. B-Q5	Kt-B 3
8. Castles	B-Kt 5
9. P-B 4	Kt-Q5
10. P-QKt 3	P-B 3
II. Kt×P	

BLACK

N. N.



WHITE P. WENMAN
Black to play

B×Q 12. B-R 3 ch 13. B-B 7 mate

Played in 1901.

"Irregular Defence"

WHITE BLACK G. MAROCZY ZAMBELY 1. P-K 4 P-K 4 2. Kt-KB3 P-Q4 Not often seen in first-class play. 3. P×P B-Q.3 Kt-KB3 4. Kt-QB 3 5. B-Kt 5 ch P-B 3 6. B-R 4

Not a good idea as the loss of time enables Black to work up a smart attack.

6. ... P-K 5
7. P×P Castles
8. Kt-Q4 P×P
9. Kt×BP Q-Kt 3
10. Kt×Kt R×Kt
11. B-Kt 5

A very quaint idea to bring the B round again.

11. ... R-Q1

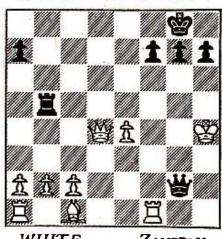
12. Castles

Now a beautiful combination follows.

12. ... B×P ch 13. K×B Kt-Kt 5 ch 14. K-Kt 3 Q-B 2 ch 15. P-B 4 P× P(e.p.) ch 16. K×P R-Q 5

Position after 22 Q×R

BLACK G. MAROCZY



WHITE

ZAMBELY

Black to play

17. P-Q3	B-Kt 2 ch
18. Kt-K 4	$B \times Kt ch$
19. KXKt	Q-R 7
20. P×B	$\mathbf{Q} \times \mathbf{P}$ ch
21. K-R 4	$\mathbf{R} \times \mathbf{B}$
22. Q×R	
in a manual in a sur on the boson I	

A mate in 5 moves is now on the board.

22	R-R4ch
23. K×R	Q-R 6ch
24. K-Kt 5	P-R 3 ch
25. K-B 4	P-Kt 4 ch
26. K-K 5	Q-K 3 mate

A first-class finish.

GAME 93

An amusing brevity played in a Lightning Tournament at Bristol, 1939. Rate of play ten seconds a move.
Remove White's QR and QKt.

BLACK
Amateur
P-Q.4
B-K 3
P-Q B 3
Kt-Q2
P-Q B 4
P-B ₅
$P \times Kt$
P-Kt 3
$P \times Q$

Final Position



WHITE P. WENMAN

Played in 1908. Remove Black's K B P WHITE BLACK AMATEUR Dr. S. TARRASCH Kt-QB3 1. P-K 4 2. P-Q4 P-K 4 3. Kt-KB3 Or 3 P×P, Kt×P; 4 P-KB4, Kt-B2. $P \times P$ 4. Kt×P Kt-B3 5. Kt-QB 3 B-Kt 5 6. Kt×Kt $Kt P \times Kt$ A Scotch Gambit without the K B P. 7. B-Q2 Castles With an excellent game. 8. B-Q3 P-O4 q. PXP Kt-Kt 5 10. Castles Q-R 5 And now a violent attack. 11. P-KR 3 RXP

Leading to a forced win.

BLACK Dr. S. TARRASCH



WHITE

AMATEUR

White to play

12. Q-K 1

The only reply. If 12 R × R, Q × R ch; 13 K-R 1, Q-Kt 6; 14 P × Kt. Black mates in 4 moves at most.

B-- O B4 12. ... $R \times R$ ch 13. Kt-K 4

14. KXR

An ideal mate in three moves now follows.

Kt-R 7 ch 14. ... 15. K-K 2 Q-Kt 5 ch 16. PXQ BxP mate

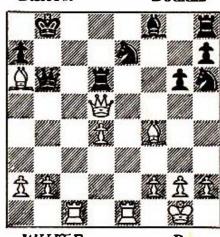
Played in a match in 1848.

Remove Black's K B P

WHITE	BLACK	
BIRD	BUCKLE	
1. P-Q4	P-K 3	
2. P-Q B 4	P-Q4	
3. Kt-QB3	Kt-QB3	
4. Kt-B 3	QKt-K 2	
5. B-Kt 5	P-B 3	
6. P-K 4		
White adopts an energetic line	of play.	
6	P-K Kt 3	
7. BP×P 8. P×P	KP×P	
8. $P \times P$	$\mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{P}$	
g. B-Kt 5 ch	B-Q2	
10. Castles	B-B 3	
11. Kt-K 5	Q-B 2	
12. Q-B3		
And already has practically a	won game.	
12	Kt-R 3	
13. K R-K 1	Castles	
14. Kt×B	$P \times Kt$	
15. B-R 6 ch	K-Kt I	
16. B-K B 4		
With a winning position, but a brilliant combination follows.		
16	R-Q3	
17. Kt×P	$P \times Kt$	
18. QR-B 1	Q-Kt 3	
19. QxP		

BLACK

BUCKLE



WHITE

BIRD

Black to play

). ... K Kt-B 4

It is obvious that neither the Q nor the B can be captured.

20. R-K 6

A hard knock. Now Q × B is the only reply.

20. ...

 $Q \times B$ $Kt \times Q$

21. R×R

The Q must be taken as well, allowing a problem mate.

22. R-Q8 ch

K-Kt 2

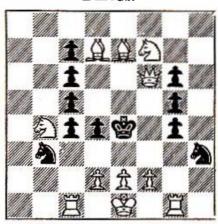
23. R-Kt 8 mate

Such games at the odds of KBP are very rare.

GAME 96

A position from Czechoslovakia.

BLACK



WHITE

White to play

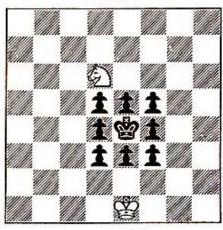
In this remarkable position White does not mate by the direct means, but by the following curious play. All the Black moves are forced.

1. P-B 3 ch	$P \times P$
2, Q-K 6 ch	K-B 5
3. P-K 3 ch	PxP
4. Q-B 6 ch	K-K 5
5. P –Q 3 ch	$P \times P$
6. R-B ₄ ch	Kt-Q5
7. Q-K 6 ch	K-B 5
8. R×Ktch	$P \times R$
g. Kt-Q 5 ch	$P \times Kt$
10. B-Q 6 ch	$\mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{B}$
11. Q-B 6 ch	K-K 5
12. R-Kt 4 ch	Kt-B 5
13. R×Kt ch	$\mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{R}$
14. B-B 5 ch	$P \times B$

15. Q-K 5 ch 16. Kt-Q6 mate

P×Q

Final Position BLACK



WHITE

GAME 97

Played at New York, 1885. A smart win as follows.

BLACK E. DELMAR

WHITE P. RICHARDSON Black to play

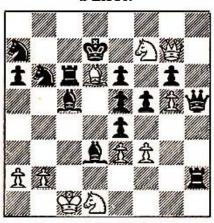
BLACK

WHITE	BLACK
E. Delmar	P. RICHARDSON
4	Kt×B P
4· · · · 5. K×Kt	B-B 4 ch
6. P-Q4	$\mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{P}$
7. R-K 1 ch	К-В 1

B-Kt 3
P-Q4
K-Kt 1
$\mathbf{Q} \times \mathbf{B}$
$P \times Kt$
$K \times Q$
K-Kt I

An elegant piece of work in which greatly superior force fails to win.

BLACK



WHITE White to play

WHITE	Black
1. Kt-Q8ch	$K \times B$
2. Kt-Kt 7 ch	$K-Q_4$
3. Q×Pch	$K \times Q$

If K-B 5; 4 Q-B 3 ch, K-Q 4; 5 Q-Kt 3 ch, B-B 5; 6 Kt-B 3 ch, K-K 4; 7 P-B 4 mate. Or 4 K-Kt 4 instead of K-Q 4, then 5 Q-R 5 ch, K-B 5; 6 P-Kt 3 ch, K-Q 4; 7 Kt-B 3 ch, K-K 4; 8 P-B 4 mate.

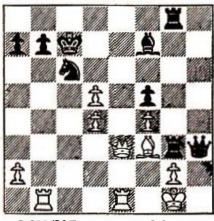
4. P-B 4 ch	$K-Q_4$
5. Kt-B 3 ch	K-B ₅
6. Kt-R 5 ch	K-Kt 5
7. P-R 3 ch	K×Kt
8. P-Kt 4 ch	$\mathbf{B} \mathbf{\times} \mathbf{P}$
g. P×Bch	$K \times P$

Stalemate

Truly a wonderful performance.

A delightful study from the Carmen Tournament, 1905.

BLACK C. VON BARDELEBEN



WHITE

J. Mirses

White to play

WHITE	BLACK
J. MIPSP9	C. von Bardeleben
1. R×Pch	$K \times R$
2. P×Kt ch	K-R 1
3. P-B 7 ch	$\mathbf{R} \times \mathbf{B}$
4. Q-K 8 ch	$R \times Q$
5. $R \times R$ ch	$\mathbf{B} \times \mathbf{R}$
6. P-B8(Q) mate	

This piece of chess is equal to anything in this collection.

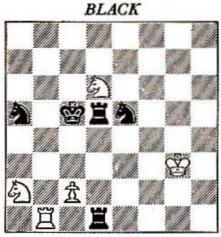
GAME 100

End-game by Dr. E. Lasker.

White is a R down, but can at least draw as follows.

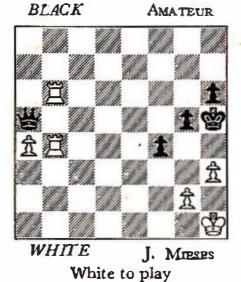
WHITE	BLACK
t. R-Kt 5ch	K×Kt
2. R×R ch 3. Kt-B 3	$R \times R$

And wins the R wherever it goes. When this position was first published many years ago it was disputed if it really was a win for Black after 3 R-Q 5; 4 Kt-Kt 5 ch, K-Q4; 5 Kt×R, K×Kt; and it was generally agreed that it is too difficult to prove a win, even if one exists. A clever position. It appears it should be considered a draw.



WHITE
White to play

From a game played at Metz in 1935. It is a wonderful ending by Mieses.



WHITE
J. MIESES

1. P-Kt 4 ch
P×P (e.p.)

If K-R 5; 2 K-R 2, P-R 4; 3 R-KR 6, Q×R; 4 R×P mate.
2. R-R 4 ch
P×R

If K×R, 3 R×P mate.
3. R-Kt 5 ch
Q×R
4. P×Q
Resigns

From a very complicated game between Blackburne and Pitschel which Blackburne lost.



WHITE J. H. BLACKBURNE Black to play

There are only two pawns exchanged.

WHITE	BLACK
J. H. BLACKBURNE	PITSCHEL
II	Kt×Kt
12. Kt-Kt 5	B-Kt 5 ch
Clever, if 13 Q×B, then Kt-B 6 ch	
13. K-Q 1	B-Kt 5 ch
Black is getting out of his difficulties	В.
14. B-K 2	$\mathbf{B} \times \mathbf{B}$ ch
15. K×B	Q-R 4
16. Kt-B 7	
A true Blackburne move.	
16	Kt-Kt 3
17. B-Kt 3	$KP\times P$
18. $Kt \times R$	Kt-R 3
19. P-QR 3	$\mathbf{R} \times \mathbf{K}\mathbf{t}$
20. P×B	Q-Kt3
21. K R-Q 1	KtXP
22. B-Q6	P-QR4
23. B-B 5	Q-Kt 4ch
24. K-Q2	Kt-B 5
Threatening mate in two.	
25. K-K 3	P-Kt 4
And now in one.	
26. R-Q2	$P \times P$
27. B×Kt	R-K 1
Excellent play. Threatening Kt-Kt	7 mate.

28. Q-B4 Q--K B 4 29. P-Q5 $P \times B$ 30. R-KKt 1 Kt×Pch 31. K-K 2 P-K 6 Another good stroke. 32. P×P $R \times P$ ch 33. K-Q 1 Kt-B 6 ch 34. P×Kt Q-Kt 8 mate Black well deserved his victory.

GAME 103

A pretty win by Mieses.



White to play

WHITE

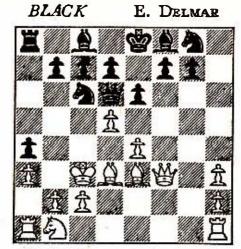
J. MIESES
AMATEUR

I. Q×Pch
2. Q-R 8 ch
A second offer of the Queen.
2. ...
3. B×Pch
4. R-R 8 mate

GAME 104

A queer position from a game by E. Delmar.

WHITE	BLACK
AMATEUR	E. Delmar
1 2. P×Q	Q-Kt 5 ch B×P ch
3. K-B 4	P-Kt 4 ch



WHITE

AMATEUR

Black to play

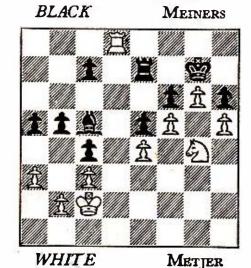
4. K×P 5. K×P

B-R 3 ch

B-B 5 ch and mates next move

GAME 105

From a game between Metjer and Meiners.



White to play

White Metjer BLACK MRINERS

1. R-Kt 8

A necessary move to draw the B away.

1. ...

B-Kt3 K×Kt

2. Kt×RP 3. R-R 8 ch

K-Kt 2

If K-Kt 4, 4 P-R 6 wins.

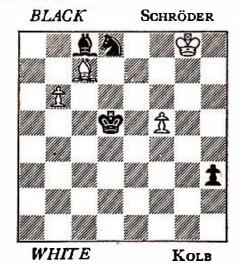
4. R-R 7 ch 5. P-R 6 6. P×R

 $R \times R$ Resigns

K-B 1

GAME 106

An elegant piece of chess from a game played at Nürnberg in 1895 between Kolb and Schröder.



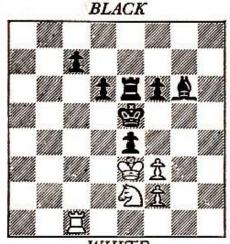
Black to play

WHITE	BLACK	
Kolb	Schröder	
1	$\mathbf{B} \times \mathbf{P}$	
2. $B \times Kt$	P-R 7	
3. P-Kt 7	P-R 8(Q_)	
4. P-Kt 8(Q.)	Q_R 2 ch	
Black has now a forced win.		
5. K-B8	Q-R 3 ch	
5. K-B8 6. K-K8	~ 0	
If K-Kt 8, Black mates in one,	and if K-K 7, mate in two.	
6	B-Q2ch	
7. K×B	Q-K 3 ch	
8. K-B ₇	Q.B 3 mate	

GAME 107

In this position, which is probably composed, White is able to bring off a splendid finish as follows—

WHITE	BLACK
1. P-B 4ch	K-Q4
2. P.B 5	$\mathbf{B} \times \mathbf{P}$



WHITE

White to play

3.	Kt-B	4ch	1
----	------	-----	---

4. R-Q 1

5. R-Q 5 ch

6. Kt-Q3 ch

7. P-B 4 mate

K-K 4

P-B 3

P×R

P×Kt

GAME 108

Played in the Fourth Russian National Tourney, 1906.



TABUNSCHIKOW

Black to play

Black obtains a smart win in this ending, although a pawn down.

WHITE TABUNSCHIROW

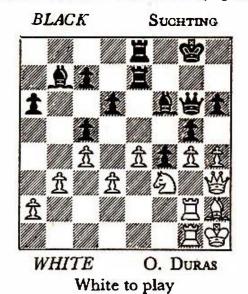
2. Kt-Q4

BLACK SNOSKO-BOROWSKI

> P-K 5 $B \times B$

R-Q8ch Kt-Kt5ch Kt×Pch P-R3
R-Q7 R-Q6
2. ~
P-Kt 4ch
K-Kt 2
$R \times Kt$
P-K 6
P-K 7
Kt-Q8

A neat ending from the Ostende Tournament, 1906.



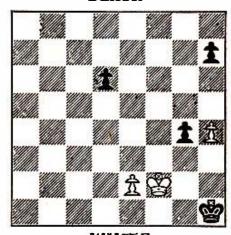
WHITE
O. DURAS
SUCHTING
O. B X P
A neat sacrifice which wins the game.

1. ... P×B 2. P-Kt 5 B-Kt 2

3. r-n 5	B-Q D I
4. Q-R 2	Q-K 3
5. $P \times P$	Q×R P
5. P×P 6. R-Kt 6	\widetilde{R} -K 3
If Q-R 2, 7 P-R 6 wins easily.	_
7. $\mathbf{R} \times \mathbf{Q}$	$R \times R$
8. Q-R 4	K-R I
9. R-Kt 6	R-B 1
10. Q-Kt 5	R-R 2
11. P-R 6	B-B6
12. K-Kt 1	B-Q.2
13. P-K 5	$P \times P$
14. R-Kt 7	P-K 5
15. P-Q4	Resigns

End-game by H. Rinck, 1912.

BLACK



WHITE
White to play

An interesting ending in which White forces a draw although a pawn down.

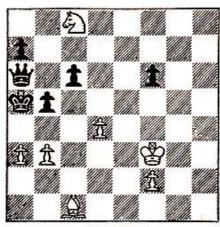
WHITE	BLACK
1. K-Kt 3	P-R 4
2. P-K 4	K-K t 8
3. P-K 5	$P \times P$
	Stalemate

A very unusual finish.

GAME III

End-game by Liburkin.

BLACK



WHITE

White to play

White wins by some clever play as follows-

Black
P-Kt 5
K-Kt 4
K-Kt 3
$K \times B$
K-Kt 4
P-Q B 4
P-B 4
P-B 5

GAME 112

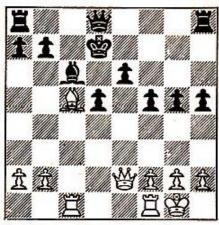
Played in the London Tournament, 1939.

WHITE	Black
SIR G. A. THOMAS	W. RITSON-MORRY
1. Q-K 5	
	•

A powerful move which forces a win.

I	Q-K Kt i
2. Q-Q6 ch	K-B 1
3. K R-K 1	R-R 3

BLACK W. RITSON-MORRY

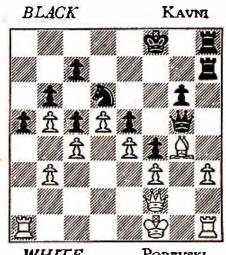


WHITE SIR G. A. THOMAS White to play

4. B-Kt 6	R-R 2
5. $R \times B$ ch	$P \times R$
$6. Q \times BPch$	K-Kt I
7. B-Q4	
And this is final.	
7	P-R 3
7 8. Q-Kt 6 ch	R-Kt 2
o. B-K sch	Resigns

GAME 113

A very brilliant finish played at Lodz in 1940.



WHITE POPEVSKI Black to play

WHITE Popevski

BLACK KAVNI

I. ...

Kt×K P

2. PXKt

 $Q \times B$

Good. If 3 PXQ, RXR ch, K-K 2, RXR wins easily.

3. RXP

A pretty attempt to avert defeat, but it is not sufficient. If PXR, 4 QxPch followed by 5 PxQ, RxR ch and Black would still win.

4. K-Kt 2

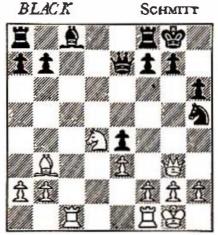
Q-Q 8 ch OxR ch

This is much better.

5. KXQ Resigns R×Pch

GAME 114

From a game between Mikenas and Schmitt played at Brunn in 1931.



WHITE

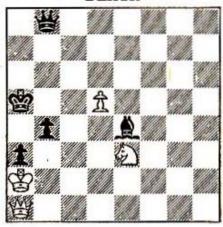
MIKENAS

White to play

WHITE	BLACK
MIKENAS	SCHMITT
1. Q-Kt 6	Kt-B ₃
2. $R \times B$	KRXR
g. Kt-B 5	Q-B 1
4. $Kt \times P$ ch	K-R I
5. Kt×Pch	K-Kt 1
6. Kt-K 5 ch	K-R 1
7. QKt 5	QB4
8. Q-R 4 ch	Kt-R ₂
9. Kt-Kt 6 mate	

An ending by Ponziani.





WHITE

Black to play

Black has an unaccepted mate in three moves as follows.

WHITE

BLACK

I. ...

Q-R7ch

2. K-Kt 3

Q-B7 ch

3. Kt×Q

BxP mate

GAME 116

A first-class piece of chess from a game between Bernstein and Cohn.

WHITE

BERNSTEIN

White to play

WHITE BERNSTEIN 1. R-B 7 ch

BLACK E. COHN

A good start.

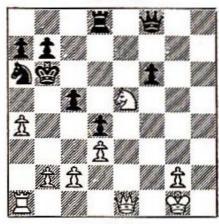
I	Kt×R
2. R×Ktch	K-R I
3. Q-B 2	Q-Q r
Certainly a forced retreat.	
4. Q-B 6 ch	$\mathbf{Q} \times \mathbf{Q}$
5. P×Q	B-Q 2
6. $R \times P$ ch	Kt×R
7. Kt-B 7 mate	

A new type of smothered mate.

GAME 117

This is from actual play, but is more like a problem than a game ending.

BLACK



WHITE

White to play

WHITE	BLACK
1. Q-R 5 ch	$K \times Q$
2. Kt-B 4 ch	K-Kt 5

3. R-R 3 The real problem move.

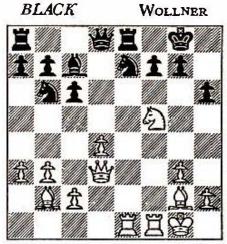
9	Any move
3 4. P-B 3 ch	P×P
* 5 5	

5. P×P mate

GAME 118

A fine ending from a game between Charousek and Wollner.

WHITE	BLACK
CHAROUSEK	WOLLNER
1. Kt×Pch	$P \times Kt$
$2. \ \mathbf{R} \times \mathbf{P}$	$K \times R$



WHITE

CHAROUSER

White to play

3. Q-R 7 ch 4. P-Q5 ch

K-B 3

Every piece seems to be on the right square in this game.

4. ...

K-Kt4

5. P-R 4 ch

K-Kt 5

6. Q-K4ch

B-B 5

7. Q×B ch

K-R4

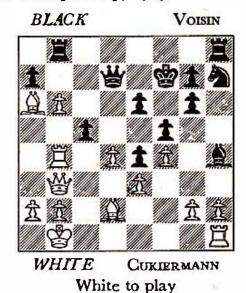
8. Q-B 7 ch

K-Kt 5

9. Q-B 3 mate

GAME 119

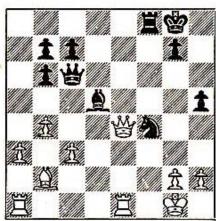
Played in the Paris Championship, 1929.



WHITE	BLACK
CUKIERMANN	Voisin
r. Q P×P	
The start of a brilliant combination	n.
I	$\mathbf{Q} \times \mathbf{B}$
Risky, but he has little choice.	
2. R-Q 1	Q-B 7
3. QR-Q4	$\mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{P}$
4. R-Q.7 ch	B-K 2
Now follows a fine problem mate	in four.
5. Q×P ch	$K \times Q$
6. B-B 4 ch	$K-B_3$
7. $R(Q_1)-Q_6ch$	$\mathbf{B} \times \mathbf{R}$
8. R-B 7 mate	

A complicated position from a game played at Bristol in 1939.

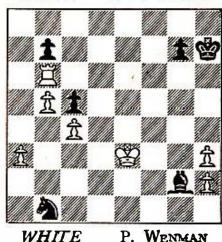
BLACK A. N. OTHER



WHITE P. WENMAN
White to play

WHITE	BLACK
P. WENMAN	A. N. OTHER
1. P-Kt 5	Q-B 3
2. P-B 4	Kt-R 6 ch
3. K-R 1	$\mathbf{B} \times \mathbf{Q}$
4. B×Q	$\mathbf{R} \times \mathbf{B}$
5. R-R 2	P-R 5
6. $R(R_2)-K_2$	Kt–Kt 4

and Black has come out with some advantage. After a good many more moves the following ending was reached.



WHILE P. WE White to play

Here White played the pretty move.

I. R-B6 B×R

If PXR, 2 P-Kt 6 and the pawn cannot be stopped.

 $\mathbf{z}. \ \mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{B} \qquad \qquad \mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{P}$

3. P-QR 4

The only move to win.

3. ... Kt-B 6

If Kt-R 6, then 4 K-Q3 followed by 5 P-R 5 wins.

4. P-R 5 Kt-R 5 5. K-O3 K-Kt 3

5. K-Q₃ K-Kt₃ K-B₂

6. K-B₂
7. K-Kt₃
K-B₂
K-K₂

7. K-Kt 3 K-K 2 8. K×Kt K-Q 2

9. P-R 6 K-B 2

10. K-R 5 P-Kt 4

11. P-R 7 K-Kt 2

12. $P-R \delta(Q)$ ch $K \times Q$

13. K-Kt 6 Resigns

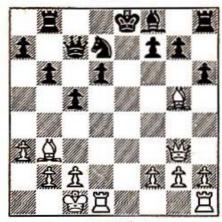
An interesting ending.

GAME 121

A charming ending from actual play.

WHITE	BLACK
1. KR-K 1 ch	Kt-K 4
2. R×Ktch	$P \times R$
3. Q×Pch	$Q \times Q$
4. B-R 4 ch	P-Kt 4
5. B×Pch	$\mathbf{R} \times \mathbf{B}$
6. R-O8 mate	

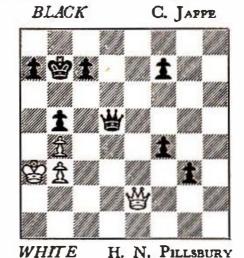
BLACK



WHITE
White to play

GAME 122

A unique ending played at Brooklyn in 1904.



Black to play

Pillsbury appears to be in a most hopeless position, yet he manages to draw as follows.

White	BLACK
H. N. PILLSBURY	C. JAPPE
I	P-B 6
2. Q:-Q 2	
The first of many offers of the Queen.	
2	Q-B3
3. Q-QB2	P-B 7
P-R 4 was the right move to win.	

4. Q-K 2 5. K-R 2 6. Q-B 3ch Q-B 8ch P-B 8(Q)

It seems to have been overlooked by previous commentators that 6 Q×P ch draws at once.

6. ...

Q-B3

The only move to avoid a draw.

7. $Q \times Q(B t)$

The new Queen has fallen.

7. ... 8. Q-B₂ 9. Q-Kt₁ 10. K-Kt₂ 11. K-R₃ P-Kt7 Q-KKt3

Q-Kt 5 Q-K 7 ch O-B 8

P-R 4 would still win.

12. QXKtPch

Q×Q

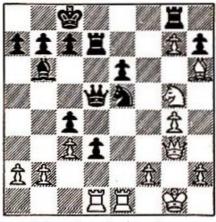
Stalemate.

Pillsbury is well rewarded by a stalemate at last. A fine piece of chess in spite of its obvious faults.

GAME 123

A pretty ending from a Max Lange game played at Bristol, March, 1941.

BLACK P. WENMAN



WHITE A. N. OTHER
Black to play

WHITE A. N. OTHER

> 1. ... 2. R×KP

BLACK P. WENMAN

Kt-Kt 3 R-B 2 3. Kt×R
4. Q-B 3

To prevent Q-K 7.

4. ...
5. Q-Kt 3

But the Q is forced to return to this square.
5- ...
B×Pch

A winning sacrifice.
6. Q×B

If K×B, Q-K 7 ch, and Q×R ch.
Q×Pch

And mates next move.

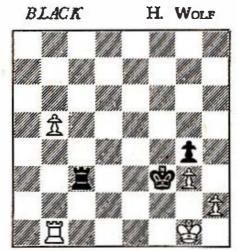
7. K-R I

8. Q-Kt 1

GAME 124

Q×Rch Q-B6ch

From the Nürnberg Tournament, 1905.



WHITE C. SCHLECHTER
Black to play

As a last hope Black plays R-K 6; and it comes off.

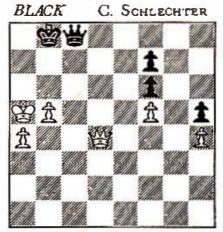
WHITE
C. SCHLECHTER
H. WOLF
R-K 6
2. P-Kt 6

The mistake. 2 K-B I followed by 3 P-Kt 6 would have won.

2. ... R-K 8 ch 3. R×R

Stalemate

Played in the Ostende Tournament, 1905. An ingenious draw by Schlechter.



WHITE M. TCHIGORIN
Black to play

WHITE M. TCHIGORIN Black C. Schlechter

I. ...

Q-B2ch

2. Q-Kt 6 ch

The natural move to exchange Queens, but it only draws. 2 P-Kt 6 would have won.

2, ...

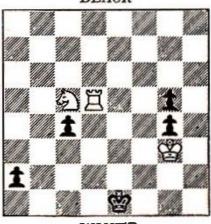
K-R I

A surprise move, White cannot escape the draw. There is only 3 K-R6, Q-B 1 ch; 4 K-R 5, Q-B 2, etc. Or else 3 Q×Q stalemate.

GAME 126

A perfect gem by Troitzky.

BLACK



WHITE
White to play

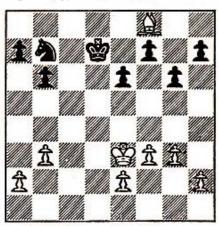
WRITE	Black
1. Kt-Q3 ch	$P \times Kt$
2. R-K 5 ch	K-B 8
3. R-B 5 ch	K-Kt 8
4. R-R 5	P-Q7
5. $R \times P$	P-Q 8(Q)
6. R-Kt 2 ch	K-R 8
7. R-R 2 ch	K-Kt 8
8. R-Kt 2 ch	K-B8
9. R-Kt 1 ch	$\mathbf{K} \times \mathbf{R}$
•	0. 1

Stalemate.

GAME 127

The following interesting ending occurred in the Bournemouth Tournament, 1938.

BLACK A. N. OTHER



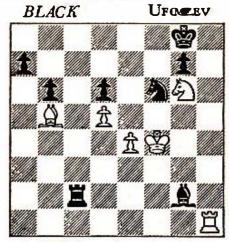
WHITE P. WENMAN
White to play

It is curious that after 28 moves White's K P is still unmoved.

WHITE P. WENMAN	Black A. N. Other
29. K-K 4 30. K-K 5 31. P-B 4 32. K-Q 4 33. P-K 4	Kt-Q3 ch Kt-K 1 P-B3 ch Kt-Q3
33 34. K-B 4 35. K-Q 4	Kt-Kt 4 ch Kt-Q3 ch Kt-Kt 4 ch

This move is weak and results in the ultimate loss of the game. 37. K-B 4 Kt-05 38. P×P $P \times P$ 39. K-Q5 Kt-B6 Kt-Q7 40. P-K R 4 41. K×P Kt-B8 42. K-B 4 White is now a pawn up, but the end-game proves very difficult to win. K-K 3 42. ... 43. P-K Kt4 K-B 3 K-K 3 44. B-Kt 4 45. B-B 3 K-B 2 46. P-K 5 K-K 3 47. B-K I White is trying to corner the Kt. K-Q4 47. ... Kt-R 7 48. B-B 3 K-K 3 49. K-Kt 5 KtxPch 50. K-R 6 51. K×P K-B 4 52. P-K 6 The only way to make any progress. $\mathbf{K} \times \mathbf{P}$ 52. . . . 53. K×P Kt-K 6 54. K-Kt 5 Kt-Q4 55. B-Q2 Kt-B3 56. K-Kt 6 Kt-K 5 57. B-B 4 Kt-B3 58. B-Kt 5 Kt-Kt5 59. B-B4 Kt-B3 60. P-R 5 And this is the only certain method of winning. 60. . . . $Kt \times P$ 61. K×Kt K-Q4 62. B-Kt 8 P-R 3 K-B 4 63. B-B 7 K-Kt 5 64. K-Kt 5 65. $B \times P$ K-R 6 66. B-R 5 B-B 5 ch will only draw because it will allow P-R 4 presently. 66. ... $K \times P$ 67. P-Kt 4 K-Kt6 K-B 5 68. K-B 5 Resigns 6g. K-K 5

From a Russian Tournament in 1940.



WHITE BONDARBUSKY

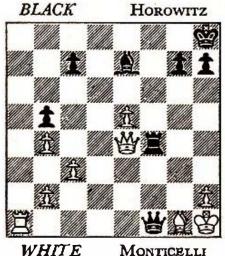
White to play

White wins a problem-like ending by sacrificing a piece to prevent the Black Kt giving check to his K as follows.

WHITE	BLACK
BONDAREVSKY	UFIMZEV
1. R-R 8 ch	K-B 2
2. B-K 8 ch	$Kt \times B$
3. K-Kt 5	Any move
4. R-B8 mate	·

GAME 129

From a game between Monticelli and Horowitz.



Black to play

In this position Horowitz missed a very peculiar win in two moves as follows.

WHITE BLACK
MONTICELLI HOROWITZ

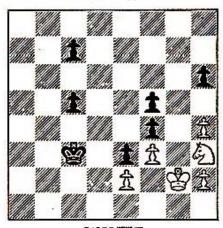
1. ... Q XR
2. Q XR Q-R 1 ch

and mates next move.

GAME 130

In this position White obtains an attractive draw as follows.

BLACK



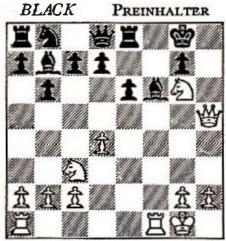
WHITE White to play

WHITE	Black
1. P-R 5	K-Q7
2. Kt-Kt 1	P-B 5
3. K-R 3	P-B 6
4. K-R 4	P-B 7
5. P-R 3	Any move
0	Stalemate.

GAME 131

From a game played at Prague in 1916.

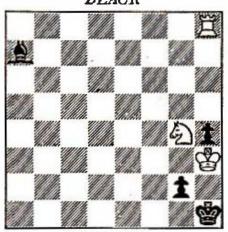
WHITE	BLACK
GOLDSCHMED	Preinhalter
1. Q-R 8 ch	K-B 2
2. Kt-K 5 ch	K-K 2
3. Q×Pch	$B \times Q$
4. R-B 7 ch	$K-Q_3$
5. Kt-Kt 5ch	$K-Q_4$
6. P-B 4 ch	$K-K_5$
7. R-K I mate	



WHITE GOLDSCHMERD White to play

A nice draw by Tattersall.

BLACK



WHITE White to play

WHITE

1. R-Q8

2. R-Q 1

3. Kt-B 2 ch

BLACK

P-Kt 8(Q)

BLACK

M. LEYSENS

OxR

BxKt

Stalemate.

GAME 133

Played in Ohio.

WHITE E. E. STEARNS

I. QXP

2. K-Kt 3 3. Q-K 6 ch

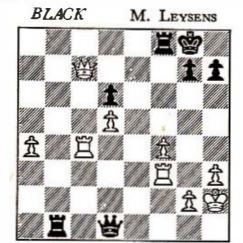
Q-Kt8ch

R-Kt7

K-R I

4. R-B8
5. K-R 4
6. K-R 5
7. K-R 6
8. Q-K 5 ch
9. R x R mate

Q×Pch P-Kt 4 cb Q×R ch Q×BP Q×Q

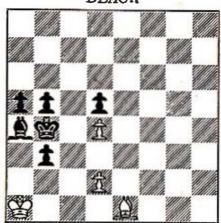


WHITE E. E. STEARNS
White to play

GAME 134

A clever draw by Liburkin.





WHITE White to play

WHITE

BLACK

1. P-Q3ch

K-R 6

2. B-Kt 4 cb

P×B

If K × B, 3 K-Kt 2, White stalemates Black.

3. K-Kt 1

P-Kt 7

And Black stalemates White.

Played in 1941 by Alekhine blindfold, with other games.

WHITE DR. A. ALEKHINE
White to play

WHITE DR. A. ALEKHINE

1. Kt-K 7 ch 2. Q-Q6

3. Kt-Q4

4. R-B 3

BLACK

A. Supico

K-R 1

Q-Q I

P-QKt3 P-QB4

BLACK

A. Supico



WHITE DR. A. ALEKHINE
Black to play

5. Kt(Q4)-B5 6. Q-Kt6 B-R3

This startling move has a strong resemblance to a well-known ending of Marshall's, given as No. 41 in my book One Hundred Remarkable Endings

7. Kt×Pch

 $BP \times Q$ P×Kt

White mates in two more moves.

GAME 136

Played in the Paris Championship, 1930.



White to play

WHITE	BLACK
CURIERMANN	TARTAKOWER
1. Q-K B 3	P-B 4
2. R-B ₄	_
A good move, threatening Kt×P ch.	
2	$P \times Kt$
3. $R \times P ch$	K-B 1
4. Q-B 6	
This may be called the winning move	
4	B-KKt2
5. Q-K 7ch	K-Kt 1
6. Q-K 8 ch	B-B 1
7. R-K 7	B-K 3
The only manly allowing a reservent	

The only reply allowing a very pretty finish. 8 QxR would win in any case.

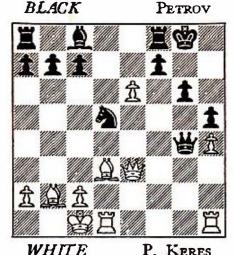
8. $P \times B$

But this is excellent.

8	$R \times Q$
g. P×Pch	K-Kt 2
10. $P \times P(Q)$ ch	K-R 3
II. R×Pch	$K \times R$
to O_Kt 6 mate	

In this game of 27 moves White has never moved his K P or castled.

From the Russian Championship, 1940. Keres brings off a lovely finish.



WHITE

White to play

WHITE BLACK PETROV P. KERES

I. PxPch

 $\mathbf{R} \times \mathbf{P}$

K-R 2 would be answered by 2 B×P ch, Q×B; 3 R×Kt, B-Kt 5; 4 R-K Kt 5, Q×P; 5 R-Kt 7 ch, etc.

2. B-B 4

A splendi'd double sacrifice. If Kt×Q then 3 R-Q8ch, K-R2; 4 R-R 8 mate. Or Q×B; 3 Q-K 8 ch, R-B 1; 4 Q×P mate.

P-B 3

3. R×Kt

More fireworks. If $P \times R$; 4 Q-K 8 ch, R-B 1; 5 B × P ch, B-K 3; $6 B \times B ch$ wins.

 $\mathbf{Q} \times \mathbf{B}$

4. Q-K 8 ch 5. Q XP mate

R-B 1

This mate comes about after all.

GAME 138

A splendid ending by Troitzky.

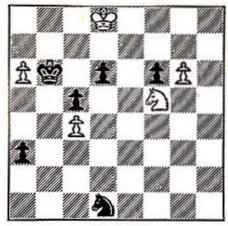
WHITE.

BLACK

1. Kt-Q4 PxKt

If P-R 7, 2 Kt-Kt 3 wins. But not 2 Kt-B2 which would be met by Kt-K 6.

BLACK



WHITE
White to play

2. P-B 5 ch P×P

If K-R 2; 3 P-B 6, P-R 7; 4 P-B 7, P-R 8(Q); 5 P-B 8(Q),
Q-R 4 ch; 6 Q-B 7 ch, etc. Or 2 K×RP; 3 P-B 6, P-R 7; 4 P-B 7,
P-R 8(Q); 5 P-B 8(Q) ch, K moves; 6 P-Kt 7 wins2. P-Kt 7

Now and now only this move wins. On the first or second move it fails.

KXP

3. ... 4. P-Kt 8(Q) 5. Q-Kt 3 ch

P-R 7 P-R 8(Q)

The sacrifice of the Kt and pawn has made this move possible.

If K-B 3,6 Q-Kt 7 ch, and 7 P-R 7.

6. K-B 7 Q-R 4 ch 7. K-B 6 Q-Kt 5 8. Q-R 2 ch Q-R 4 9. Q-K 2 ch K-R 2

10. Q.K 7 ch and wins.

GAME 139

A very brilliant ending by James Mason.

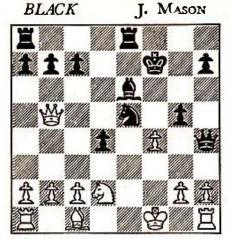
WHITE BLACK
AMATEUR J. MASON
1. . . . P-B 3

P-B 3 2. Q×P ch 3. Q×R

P-B 3 R-K 2 B-B 1

A delightful move, the object of which is not easily seen.

4. $Q \times B$ Q-K 8 ch



WHITE

AMATEUR

Black to play

5. K×Q Kt-Q6 ch
The object was to clear the way for the R to mate on K8.
6. K-B1 R-K8 mate

GAME 140

This ending is a high-class piece of work. It looks like a win for Black.

BLACK



WHITE
White to play

WHITE

BLACK

1. R-R 4
Splendid. If Q-B4; 2 Kt-K7, Q×Kt; 3 Kt-Kt 6 mate.

1. ... Q×R 2. Q-Kt 8 ch K×Q

If R × Q, 3 Kt-B 7 mate.

3. Kt-K 7 ch 4. Kt-B 7 ch

K-R 1 R x Kt

White mates in two moves.

This kind of play could hardly be improved upon-

GAME 141

Played in 1865.

Steinitz, three pieces down, brings off a forced brilliancy.

BLACK VAN DER MEDEN



WHITE W. STEINITZ

White to play

WHITE W. STEINITZ

BLACK VAN DER MEDEN B-Kt 2

1. Q~K 5 2. Q-Q 5 ch

Q-K 3 O-K R 3

3. Q-KKt5 Every move is forced.

> B-B 1 Resigns

4. Q-Q 8 ch 5. Q-K8

There is only Q-Kt 2; 6 B×Q, K×B; 7 Q-B 7 ch, K-R 3; 8 R-B 5 left.

GAME 142

Played at Jersey City in 1939.

With two pawns up it looks impossible for White to lose in two moves. I QXQ wins, but he looks for a shorter road to victory and falls into a deep trap.

> WHITE MALZBERG

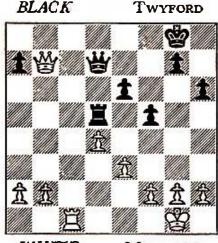
BLACK. TWYFORD

r. R-B8ch

K-R 2

2. R-B 7

Intending Q moves. 3 P×Pch, but—



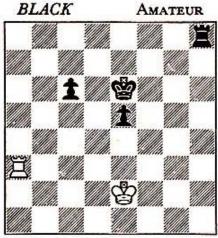
WHITE MALZEERG
White to play

Forces White to resign at once, as a Rook is lost or mate follows. A very clever device.

GAME 143

An ending from one of Blackburne's exhibition games.

Mr. Blackburne, whose game is in a bad way, showed the Author this position many years ago.



WHITE J. H. BLACKBURNE White to play

He played here-

1. K-K 3

And his opponent at once played-

R-R 6 ch

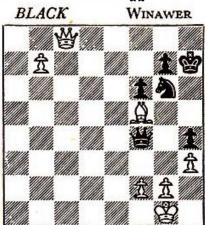
Blackburne without hesitation continued— 2. K-K 4 And Black snapped the R off by-

 $R \times R$

Here White inquired what his next move was to be, and his opponent's face turned very red and there was no reply.

Stalemate.

GAME 144



WHITE J. H. BLACKBURNE White to play

In this position Blackburne played 1 B×Kt ch and Black, of course, resigned.

Had he, however, played the obvious and tempting 1 P-Kt 8(Q),

Winawer would have obtained a wonderful draw as follows—

J. H. BLACKBURNE BLACK WINAWER
1. P-Kt 8(Q) Q-B 8 ch

2. K-R 2

If QXQ stalemate.

2. ... Q-B 5 ch 3. K-Kt 1

J. N-Ni i

If 3 Q×Q again stalemate.

And draws by perpetual check. Black's last move was P-B 3 to create the stalemate position.

O-B 8 ch

GAME 145

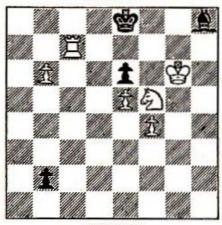
An interesting position by H. V. Trevenen.

White wins as follows.

WHITE BLACK

1. P-Kt 7
Not 1 Kt-Q6 ch, because of K-B 1, 2 P-Kt 7, P-Kt 8(Q) ch, and Black can draw by perpetual check.

BLACK



WHITE

White to play

1	P-Kt 8(Q)
2. P-Kt 8(Q) ch	$Q \times Q$
3. R-B 8ch	$Q \times R$
4. Kt-Q 6 ch	K-Q t
5. Kt×Q	K×Kt
6. K-R 7	$\mathbf{B} \times \mathbf{P}$
7. P×B	K-B 2
8. K-Kt 7	$K-B_3$
9. K-B 7	K-Q4
to K-R6 and wine	~:

GAME 146

Played by Leonhardt at Stockholm in 1906 blindfold, with five other games.

BLACK A. N. OTHER



WHITE P. S. LEONHARDT
White to play

White has a won game in any case, but he finds an exceptionally near finish as follows.

WHITE BLACK
P. S. LEONHARDT A. N. OTHER

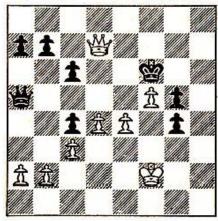
I. Kt×P K×Kt
2. R×Kt R×R
3. Q×R P×B
4. Q-Q 7

The piece has gone, but a mating position remains.

4. ... P-Kt 5 5. P-B 4 P-K Kt 4 6. P-B 5 Resigns

Final Position

BLACK A. N. OTHER



WHITE P. S. Leonhardt Black resigns

GAME 147

Played at Bristol, 1940.

In this interesting position Black has two pieces for the Rook and appears to have the better chances. White, however, has a pretty combination in view.

WHITE
P. WENMAN
C. B. HEATH
O-B 5 ch
R-Kt 1
BXR

Black would have done better to refuse the offer.

3. Q×Kt

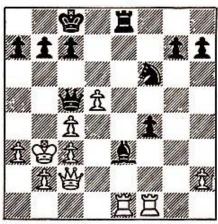
The point of the combination. White is able to offer both his remaining pieces.

3. ... Q-B 1
If Black had played Q-Kt 3 ch the reply is not $Q \times Q$, but K-R 2. The best move was B-K 6 and if $Q \times P$, P-Kt 4.

4. Q×B

Another offer of the Q. The piece has been regained with a pawn up and a better position. White won the ending.

BLACK C. B. HEATH



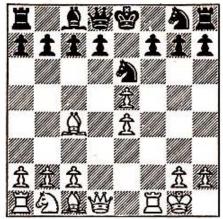
WHITE P. WENMAN White to play

GAME 148

From a game between the old time masters, Max Lange and Heineman.

BLACK
Heineman
$\mathbf{K} \times \mathbf{R}$
$K \times B$
K-K 2

BLACK HEINEMAN



WHITE MAX LANGE
White to play

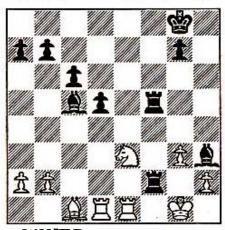
4. B-Kt 5 ch 5. Kt-B 3 Kt-B 1

6. R-K B 1	P-Q3
7. P×Ktch	$\mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{P}$
8. $R \times P$	$\mathbf{R} \times \mathbf{R}$
9. P-K 5	B-K 3
10. B×R ch	$K-B_2$
11. Q-B3	Q-K Kt 1
12. Kt-K 4	$P \times P$
13. B-Q8 ch	K-Kt 3
14. Q-B6 ch	K-R ₄
15. Q-R 4 ch	K-Kt3
16. Q-Kt 5 ch	K-B ₂
17. Q-B 6 ch	K-K 1
18. Q-K 7 mate	
~ /	

From a game between Mason and Marco.

WHITE	BLACK
J. Mason	G. MARCO
30. P-R 3	R-Kt 7 ch
31. K-R 1	R(B ₄)-B ₇
32. Kt-B 1	R-Kt 8 ch
33. K×R	R×Kt mate

BLACK G. MARCO



WHITE J. MASON
White to play

GAME 150

From a game between Tarrasch and Tchigorin.

BLACK
M. Tchicorin
$\mathbf{B} \times \mathbf{K} \mathbf{t}$
P-R 7 ch

3. K-Kt 2 4. K-R 1

5. Kt-K 4 6. K-Kt 2

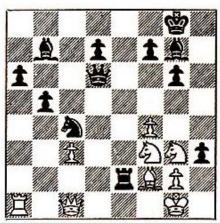
7. Kt×Kt 8. Q-B 1

Resigns

Kt-K 6 ch Q-Q B 3 Kt-Kt 5 K t×B

Q-B₄ P-R 8(Q) ch

BLACK M. TCHIGORIN



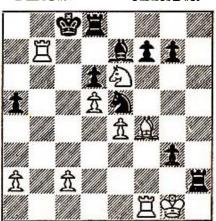
WHITE DR. S. TARRASCH Black to play

GAME 151

A pretty win by Blackburne.

BLACK

AMATEUR



WHITE J. H. BLACKBURNE White to play

WHITE

J. H. BLACKBURNE

1. R-B 7 ch

2. R-Kt 1 ch

BLACK

AMATEUR

K-Kt r K-R r 3. R-R 7 ch 4. B-K 3 ch 5. Kt-B 7 mate K×R K-R 1

GAME 152

Played at Bristol, 1937.

WHITE A. N. OTHER Black to play

Black, a piece and two pawns down, has a winning attack.

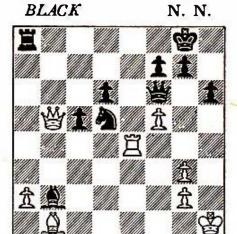
	•
WHITE	Black
A. N. OTHER	P. WENMAN
I	$R \times P$ ch
2. $K \times R$	R-Kt 1 ch
3. K-R 3	$Q \times P$
4. Q-B3	B-B 4 ch
5. Q×B	Q-Kt7ch
6. K-R 4	$Q \times P ch$
7. Q-R 3	$Q \times R$
8. Kt-B 3	Q-Q 2 ch
9. K-R 5	Q-Q 1 ch
10. K-R 4	$Q-Q_5$ ch
11. K-R 5	Q-Kt 3 ch
12. K-R 4	Q-R 3 mate

GAME 153

A very pretty ending played at Bristol, 1937.

WHITE	3	BLACK
P. WENN	IAN	N. N.

1. Q-B6
Regaining the piece, but it is not required.



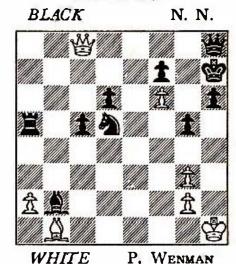
WHITE P. WENMAN
White to play

R-R 4
K-R 2
P-Kt 4
$\mathbf{Q} \times \mathbf{R}$

If K-Kt 2, 5 Q-B 8 mate.

5. P-B6 mate
A most unusual mate of the long-range variety.

Final Position



GAME 154

A very unexpected draw from actual play.

WHITE

BLACK

1. K-K 1

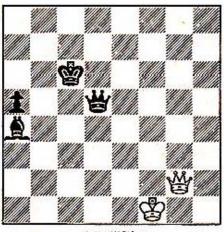
Secures the draw because if QXQ it is stalemate.

1. ... B-Kt 6 2. Q×Qch K×Q

3. K-Q2 and draws

Black was probably greatly surprised at not getting a win.



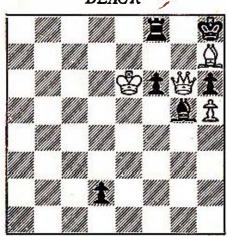


WHITE
White to play

GAME 155

Affine piece of work by Dr. E. Lasker.

BLACK



WHITE

White to play

White obtains a quick win by two unexpected moves.

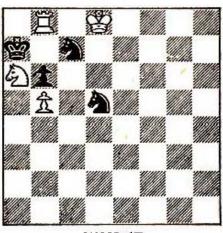
WHITE BLACK
1. B-Kt8 R×B
2. K-B 7 R×Q

2. K-B 7 3. P×R

And mates in three moves at most.

A well-known ending by two famous players, Dr. E. Lasker and J. R. Capablanca.

BLACK



WHITE

White to play

WHITE

BLACK

1. Kt×Kt 2. R-R 8 ch $Kt \times Kt$

This surprising move wins.

2. ...

 $Kt \times R$

3. K-B8

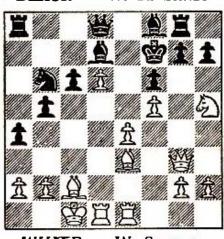
Kt-B 2

4. K×Kt and wins.

GAME 157

Played at Brooklyn in 1887.

BLACK W. R. SANDS



WHITE

W. STEINTEZ

White to play

WHITE

W. STEINITZ

W. R. SANDS

1. P-K 5
P×P
2. B×Kt
Q×B
3. R×P
P-B 4

To prevent B-Kt 3 ch, but it allows—
4. Q-Kt 6 ch
5. P×P mate

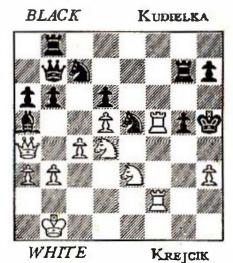
GAME 158

Played at Olmute between Krejcik and Kudielka. White gave the odds of his Queen's Bishop.

WHITE KREJCIK Black Kudielka

I. ... B-K8

Black has retained his piece and now aims at winning another by P-Kt 4 as the White Q is trapped.



Black to play

2. R-K R 2

3. P×P

And he has succeeded.

4. Kt×P

5. Q-Kt 4 ch

But we may be sure he did not expect this gift of the Queen.

5. ... Kt×Q 6. P×Kt ch

The object of 2 R-K R 2 is now apparent.

6. ... K-Kt 3

7. R-R 6 ch

WHITE BLACK I. R. CAPABLANCA AMATEUR R-K 7 2. BXP Kt-K 5 3. R-K B r Kt-B7ch 4. K-Kt 1 Kt-R 6 ch 5. K-R 1 R-Kt 7 R-Kt 8ch 6. $B \times P$ 7. R×R Kt-B 7 mate BLACK J. R. CAPABLANCA WHITE AMATEUR Black to play GAME 160 Played at New York, 1940. WHITE BLACK P-R 4 2. P-R 4 P-Kt4 3. K-R 3 The only move which, however, allows a very pretty and sudden ter-

O-R 8 ch

P-Kt 5 mate

K×**R**

GAME 159

A nice ending by Capablanca who is a piece down.

R-Kt 3

And the gift of a Rook, too!

7. ... 8. R-B 6 ch

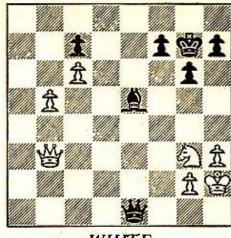
9. Kt-B 5 mate

Played at New Orleans, 1909.

mination.

4. Kt×Q

BLACK

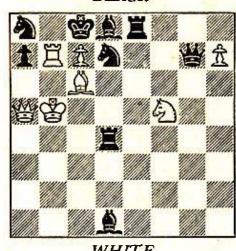


WHITE Black to play

GAME 161

A highly interesting position by Dr. E. Lasker, showing very remarkable play with a Kt.

BLACK



WHITE

White to play

BLACK

I. Kt-Q6 ch	$R \times Kt$
2. R-Kt 8 ch	$Kt\times R$
a. B-Kt7ch	K×B

K×Q 4. Q×Pch

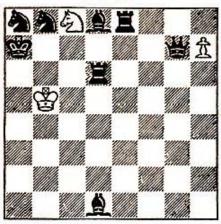
If K-B 1, 5 $P \times Kt(Q)$ mate. 5. P-B 8(Kt) ch

WHITE

The lone Kt draws against seven pieces.

K-Kt 2

BLACK



WHITE

Black to play

6. KtxR?ch

7. KtxRich

8. KtxQ

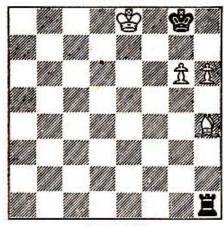
K-B 2

K-Q2

And White draws easily with some winning chances.

GAME 162

BLACK



WHITE

White to play

A position by Steiniæ showing an obvious but pretty win.

WHITE	BLACK
1. P-R 7 ch	K-Kt 2
2. P-R 8(Q) ch	$K \times Q$
3. K-B 7	R-B8ch
4. B-B 6 ch	$\mathbf{R} \times \mathbf{R} \mathbf{ch}$

5. K×R and wins.

From a game played blindfold by Pillsbury. The lone Bishop ending. Pillsbury was said to be very proud of it.

WHITE	, ~	BLACK
AMATEUR		PILLSBURY
1. Q-R 4 2. B×K P 3. B-Kt 1 4. B×Q		Q-B 2 Q-B 8 ch Q-B6 ch B×B mate
	BLACK	PILLSBURY
	注 注 金	る で で で で の で の の で の で の で の で の で の で
	WHITE	AMATEUR

White to play

GAME 164

A very fine end-game from the Vienna Tournament, 1881.

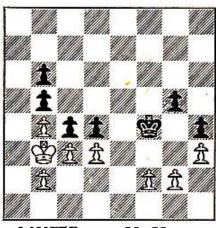
BLACK A. MANDELBAUM WHITE V. HRUBY

Black to play

WHITE	Brack
V. HRUBY	A. MANDELBAUM
1	K-B 4
2. R–K 1	$R \times R$ ch
3. K×R	K-B 5
4. K-K 2	P-R 4
5. P-R 3	P-R 5
6. P-QB 3	P-QKt 4
7. P-QKt 4	P-QKt 3
8. K-Q2	P-Kt 3
9. K-B 2	P-Kt 4
10. K-Kt 3	P-B 5 ch

The ingenious part of the play begins.

BLACK A. MANDELBAUM



WHITE

V. HRUBY

White to play

$\mathbf{H}. \mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{P}$	P-Q6
12. $P \times P$	P-Kt 5
13. P×P	P-R 6
14. P×P	K-B6
15. P-B 4	P_O 7

16. P-B 5 P-Q 8(Q) ch Resigns

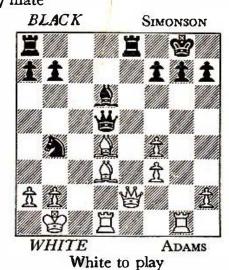
GAME 165

From a tournament in America.

In this position White played 1 $B \times P$ ch, $K \times B$; 2 $R \times P$ ch, K-R 3 and lost. Actually he missed a very brilliant win as follows.

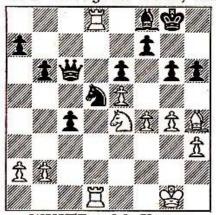
Weite	BLACK
Adams	Semonson
1. $R \times P$ ch	K-B 1
2. R-Kt 8 ch	$\mathbf{K} \times \mathbf{R}$

3. R-Kt 1 ch	K-Br
4. B-Kt 7 ch	K-Kt 1
5. B-B 6 ch 6. R-Kt 8 ch	K-B 1
	$\mathbf{K} \times \mathbf{R}$
7. Q-Kt 2 ch	K-B :
8. Q-Kt 7 mate	1



A clever ending from a game between M. Kaiser and Rev. John Owen, played at Liverpool.

BLACK REV. JOHN OWEN, M.A.



WHITE M. KAISER
White to play

WHITE M. KAISER

BLACK Rev. John Owen, M.A.

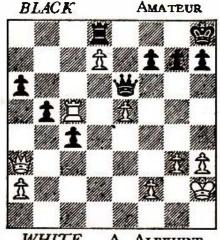
I. $R(Q_I) \times Kt$

A good sacrifice which leads to a forced win.

P×R I. ... 2. B-K 7 $P \times Kt$ 3. R×Bch K-Kt 2 P-B 4 4. R-Q8 5. P×P (e.p.) ch K-B 2 6. P-B 5 P×P 7. P×P Q-K 1 8. $R \times Q$ Resigns

GAME 167

A well-known ending by Alekhine. Played at Trinidad in 1939.



WHITE A. ALEKHINE
White to play

WHITE A. ALEKHINE BLACK AMATEUR

R×R

1. R-B 8
This forces a win against any line of play.

orces a win against any line of p

For if Q × QP, 2 Q-B 8 ch follows.

2. Q-K 7

A knock-out blow to which there is no reply whatever. Simple and very brilliant.

GAME 168

Position from a game played at Maritzburg in 1939.

Play proceeded as follows—

Weite	Black
Dr. L. C. King	A. E. CAMPBELL
ı. Kt×B	$\mathbf{B} \times \mathbf{Q}$
2. Kt(Kt 5)-K 6 ch	K-Kt 3
3. R-Kt 8 ch	K-R ₄

BLACK A. E. CAMPBELL



WHITE DR. L. C. King White to play

4.	Kt-B4ch	K-R 5
	Kt-B 5 mate	

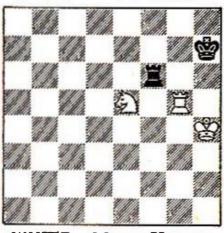
If instead—

• • •	Kt-B ₃
Q×B ch	$\mathbf{Q} \times \mathbf{Q}$
Kt(Kt 5)-K 6 ch	K-Kt 3
R-B 6 ch	K-R 4
Kt-B4ch	K-R 5
Kt-B3ch	K-Kt 5
P-R 3 ch	K-Kt 6
Kt-K 2 mate	
	R-B 6 ch Kt-B 4 ch Kt-B 3 ch P-R 3 ch

GAME 169

A tournament game that ran to 117 moves.

BLACK H. E. BIRD



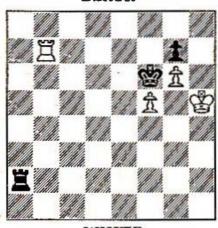
WHITE MAJOR HANHAM
White to play

WHITE BLACK H. E. BIRD MAJOR HANHAM 112. K-Kt 4 **R-B8** R-QR8 113. Kt-B3 R-KB8 114. K-B 5 115. R-Kt3 K-R3 116. K-B 6 K-R 4 Bird evidently got tired at this point. 117. K-Kt 7 Resigns

GAME 170

A very surprising pawn ending.

BLACK



WHITE

White to play

WHITE

BLACK

1. R-B 7 ch

K-K 4

2. R×P

A very natural move indeed, hut-

2. . .

K-B 5

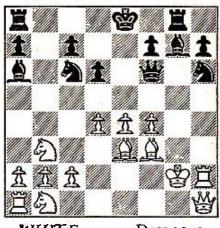
and mate next move whatever White plays. Being two pawns up does not win an ending in this case.

GAME 171

An old time brilliant combination.

WHITE	BLACK
Desloces	KIESERITZKY
I	Kt×P
2. Kt×Kt	Q×Kt
3. $B \times Q$	$B \times B ch$

BLACK KIESERITZKY



WHITE

DESLOGES

Black to play

4. K-R 3	B-B r ch
5. K-R 4	
r K+vP	

If P-B 5, Kt×P.

5	B-B 3 ch
5 6. K-R 5	R-Kt 3
7. R-Kt 2	Kt-Kt 1

A very pretty resource.

8. P-B ₅	R-R 3 ch
9. K-Kt 4	$R-R$ 3 ch $R \times Q$
10. P-B 3	B-K 4

Threatening mate in two by Kt-B 3 ch, K-Kt 5, P-R 3.

11. D-K 2	Ki-D 3 Cil
12. K-B 3	Kt×P
13. R-Kt 8 ch	K-K 2
14. R×B	Kt-Kt 4 ch
15. K-Kt 4	P-R 4 ch
r6. K×Kt	P-B 3 ch
17. K-Kt 6	R-Kt 8 ch

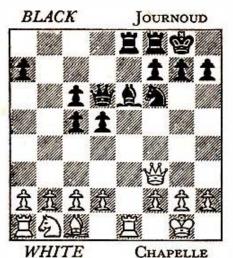
18. K-R 7 R x R and mates in a few moves.

GAME 172

A very peculiar ending.

WHITE	BLACK
CHAPELLE	Journoud
1. R-K 3	P-Q.5
2. Q-Kt 3	$P \times R$
3. QXQ	P-K 7
Dariona	

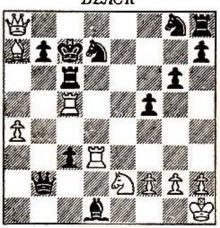
The pawn position must be very rare indeed.



White to play

A lovely position from a game played about 1875. White has a forced mate in three moves from the position on the diagram. It is difficult to solve.





WHITE

White to play

WHITE

BLACK

1. Kt-B 4

After this quiet opening move it is mate in two more moves, however Black plays.

O---Kt 6

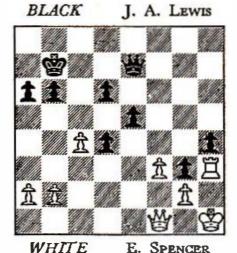
If Kt×R, 2 Q-Q8 mate. Or R×R; 2 Kt-K 6 ch, K-B 3; 3 Q-B 8 mate. And if B-Kt 6, then 2 B-Kt 6 ch, K×B; 3 Q-R 5 mate.

2 B-Kt 6 ch and mates next move, because if K×B, 3 Q-R 5. Or

QxB, 3Kt-K6. Or Kt x B, 3 Q-Q 8 mate.

A fine problem from actual play.

In the following peculiar position White, with a Rook to the good, has a lost game.



White to play

WHITE	BLACK
E. Spencer	J. A. Lewis
1. Q-K 1	Q-Kt4
2. K-Kt 1	K-B 2
3. K-B 1	P-Q 6
4. P-Kt 4	P-K 5
5. P-B 5	P-Q7
6. P×Q P ch	K-Kt i
D	

Resigns
If 7 Q-K 2, Q-Kt 4; 8 Q×Q, P-Q8(Q) mate.

GAME 175

Played in 1849.

In this position White by capturing the R P ties up his Q and B, allowing Black a good combination.

WHITE	BLACK
HORWITZ	HARRWITZ
1. B×P	R-R 1
2. P-QKt 4	Castles
3. P×P	$P \times P$
4. QR-K 1	P-K 4
A well-planned attack.	
5. P×P	B-Kt 3 ch
6. K-R 1	$P \times P$
7. $R \times P$	$Q \times R$
Ř K+∨∩	RVRch

9. K-R 2 10. P-Kt 3

The position of the Q is fatal.

10. .

11. K-Kt 2

12. B-Kt 6

13. P-R 4

14. K-R 3 Resigns B-B 2

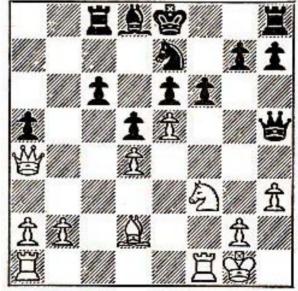
BxKt

QR-KBr

QR-B7ch

BLACK

HARRWITZ



WHITE

HORWITZ

White to play